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COMMENT OF THE DAY

By invading Hungary, the Soviet Union tore up the Warsaw pact which was intended to be one of mutual aid against aggression by a third party and imposed on a signatory a military and political rule expressly against the wishes of the country's people. In short, the Soviet government committed and continues to commit clear acts of aggression against Hungary, according to its own definition of aggression.

The United States reaction to the Suez intervention has convinced defence chiefs that Britain must have its own sup-

terrorism may be wiped out by the end of this year as a result of stepped-up military activity would use the gradual return of peace as an opportunity to resign in favour of Redcliffe himself.

the Stalinist leadership of Bulgaria. In 1948 and came back to power after Stalin's death. He succeeded arch-Stalinist Vukko Cherventkov as Premier last April 17.—United Press.

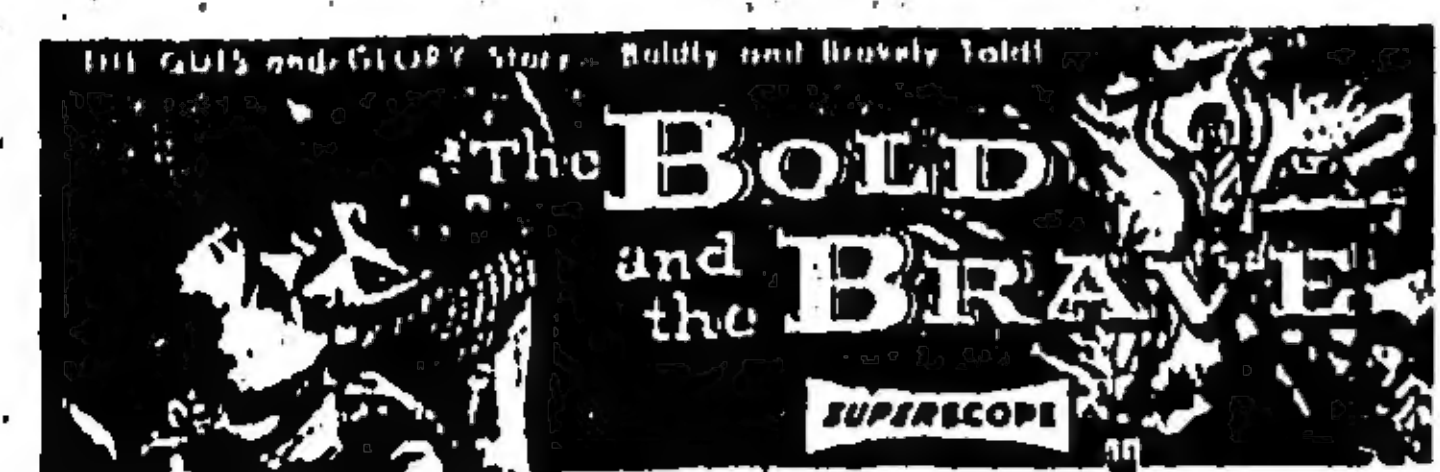
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"She has to have her regular
gation," he explained. "It keeps
her happy."—United Press.

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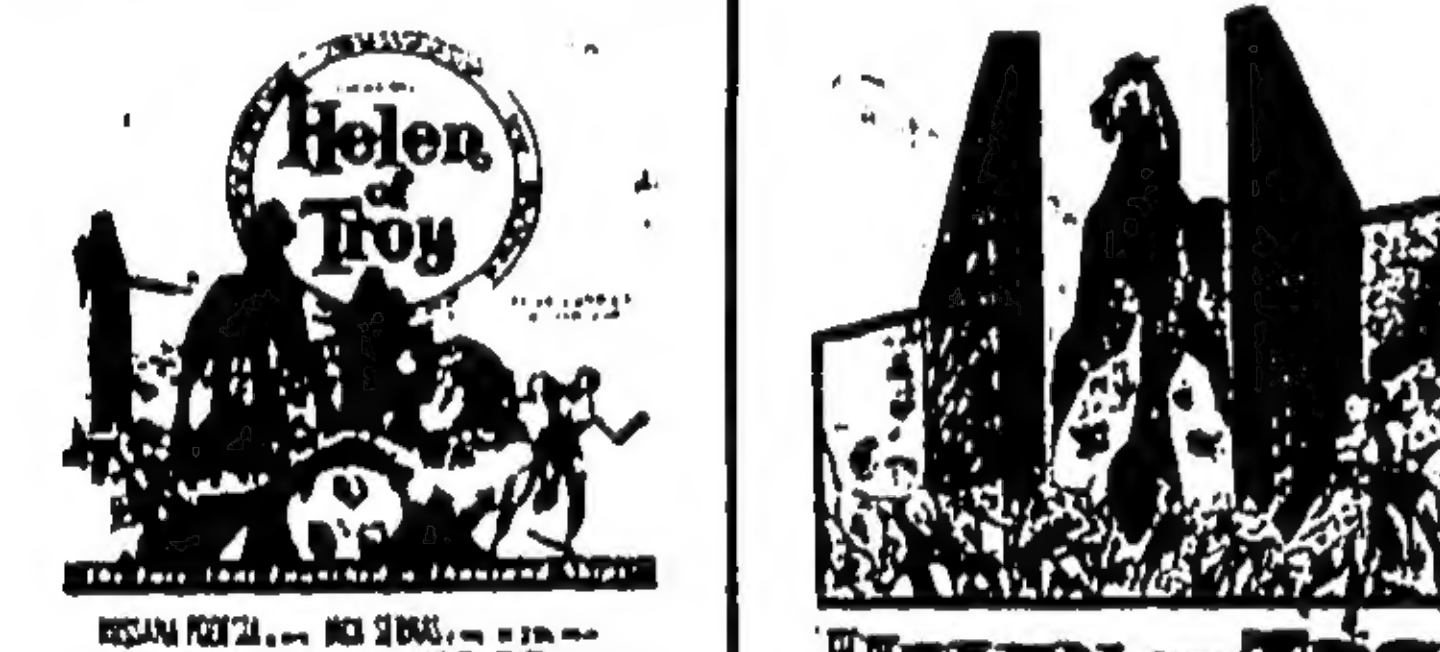
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Egyptians Demonstrate



Large-scale demonstrations, obviously inspired by the Egyptian authorities, broke out when United Nations troops arrived in Port Said. Here British troops are seen "moving on" some of the more vociferous demonstrators. — Central Press Photo.

US Foreign Policy Tries France

Evreux, France, Dec. 2.

United States foreign policy has sorely tried France in recent weeks, the former Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, told a group of his Radical Party followers here today.

He added that it was "our armed intervention in Egypt" that provoked the U.S. actions.

M. Mendes-France himself has been one of the few major French political leaders to oppose the Anglo-French landings in Suez. United States foreign policy has "sometimes provoked, sometimes consolidated Nasser," he said, but he pointed out: "We narrowly missed setting fire to a whole region and the danger is not yet completely evaded."

Disturbed

"The positions taken by the Americans have sharply disturbed us, the severity in some of them seeming even to wound us. But to tell the truth, by taking the initiative of armed intervention in Egypt, without their knowledge, it is we who have provoked their actions."

The ex-Premier, whose political enemies scornfully call him France's most popular post-war Premier in the United States and least popular in France, also warned the Mollet Government against trying to play the role of East-West mediator.

Shortly after the present Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, came into office, he hinted that he envisaged a new role for France as diplomatic leader in an East-West reconciliation.

An Error

"It is an error for a country like ours to want to play a subtle game between the United States and the USSR on the theory that their rivalry neutralizes and paralyzes them. At a time when the USSR is acting as she did in Hungary, we cannot let too dangerous a distance get between ourselves and our American allies," warned M. Mendes-France.

"If we do, we will discover one fine day that the US and the USSR are dealing directly between themselves in their affairs—and ours, too," he declared. —United Press.

BRITISH SUBJECTS RETURN

London, Dec. 2.

A group of some 50 British subjects, formerly living in Egypt, returned today to London from Egypt. None of the group, mainly composed of businessmen and their families, had been expelled from Egypt, but all stated that they left because they were certain of being deported if they did not leave of their own free will.

They added that they were only able to obtain Egyptian exit visas after signing a statement promising not to return to Egypt.

Members of the group said that on the whole they had not been mistreated in Egypt. They maintained, however, that the Egyptian police were persecuting Italian Jews living in Egypt. —France-Press.

Round-up In Cuba

Santiago, Dec. 2.

Troops and police, reinforced by paratroops and artillery men from Havana, began a house to house search for "suspicious strangers" today in this eastern city, focus of the sporadic revolt that killed at least 11 persons this weekend.

Despite a rebel vow to "fight to the death" against President Fulgencio Batista, Santiago was quiet today except for a few random shots heard in the early morning hours. Some 600 combat-trained paratroops flew in from Havana early in the day and an announced number of gunners from the artillery garrison of the capital arrived later in the day.

The house to house search was ordered by Brigadier-General Martin Diaz Tuay, who told reporters: "This tremendous but necessary task must be accomplished as soon as possible." —United Press.

Move To Beat Hungary

AMERICA PLANS NEW RESOLUTION IN UNITED NATIONS

By HAROLD SIEVE

New York, Dec. 2.

The United States was today putting the finishing touches to a new resolution on the Hungarian problem designed to overcome Budapest's repeated refusal to allow a United Nations investigation of conditions in the war-torn country.

The text of the resolution was not expected to be known until shortly before the General Assembly meets tomorrow (2300 HKT Dec. 3).

The 70-nation body, which agreed early in the session to give priority to the Hungarian and Middle East crises, will postpone its general debate to allow immediate discussion of the new item.

Stalling Tactics

The United States draft, for which the co-sponsorship of at least 10 other countries is being sought on the basis of geographical representation, will renew the Assembly's call to the Budapest regime to allow entry of UN observers.

The Janos Kadar Government can be expected to reject this request. Or it might continue the "stalling" tactics with which it has met the personal offer of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the UN Secretary-General, to go to Budapest to see things for himself.

In this event, however, the resolution will direct the despatch of observers to Hungary's borders to gather eyewitness information from the refugees flooding into Austria.

It was hoped in Western circles that the main mission of such observer teams on the frontiers would serve to exert such pressure on the Soviet-puppet government in Budapest as to allow their entry into the country.

The resolution, while probably avoiding an outright condemnation of the Soviet and Hungarian Governments, is expected to refer to their refusal to head previous resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops and the cessation of deportations of Hungarian citizens.

Abstained

The majority of the powerful Asian African group abstained in the voting of such resolutions but since then several members have deplored the Soviet and Hungarian refusals to heed the Assembly's injunctions.

Some of them might, therefore, be expected to co-sponsor the American draft. In any event, they will not oppose it and the Communist countries will be alone in opposition.

The Communist delegates have all along resisted what they maintain is United Nations interference in Hungary's domestic affairs.

It is not immediately clear what further action the Assembly can take if the Hungarians continue to disregard the Assembly's resolutions.

Playing For Time

The Cuban delegate, Mr. Emilio Nunez-Portuondo, has suggested that the Hungarian delegation to the Assembly, led by Foreign Minister Imre Horvath, might be expelled.

Some observers considered, however, that the Communist regime was playing for time and that if the Secretary-General's request to visit Hungary was eventually acceded to, it would only be fixed for a date when some degree of calm had been restored. —China Mail Special.

CANADIAN URANIUM FOR JAPAN

Ottawa, Dec. 2.

The Trade Minister, Mr. C. D. Howe, said today the Canadian Government was making arrangements to ship 10 tons of unprocessed uranium ore to Japan.

Mr. Howe said the Canadian ore was requested by Mr. Ichiro Ishikawa, Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission of Japan, during a visit to Ottawa last week.

Japan wanted the ore to enable studies to be made by Japanese scientists of ore-dressing methods.

"Mr. W. J. Bennett, President of Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd. (a Crown company) undertook to arrange this shipment of ore," Mr. Howe said. "Methods of meeting this request now are being studied."

"Specifications for the ore are nearly the same as those from ore presently being mined at Eldorado's mine at Port Radium in the northwest territories."

A Trade Department official here said he understood there would be no objection by the US Government to the sale of ore to Japan. —China Mail Special.

Appeal For War Relief Funds

Singapore, Dec. 2.

The Singapore Minister for Local Government, Lands and Housing, Inche Hamid Bin Haji Jumat, today appealed to all Malays and Moslems to contribute to a relief fund for Egyptian war victims.

The Minister, who is also Singapore president of the United Malay National Organisation, was addressing a meeting called by the religious committee of UMNO to form a Red Crescent committee for aid to Egypt.

He said: "Many innocent people, young and old, have fallen victim and are suffering as a result of fighting in the Middle East. The pain and suffering borne by the people of Egypt is shared by the whole world's Moslem community including those in Singapore and Malaya."

The meeting selected a committee of 10 to arrange for collecting money and medicine for Egypt. —Reuter.

MARXIST GROUP IN FRANCE

Paris, Dec. 2.

Some 100 French people here today joined a newly founded group with a "Marxist, anti-Stalin" policy. The group was founded after Pierre Herve, a former militant Communist and ex-chief editor of the Communist newspaper L'Humanite, gave a lecture today on "Stalinism and de-Stalinization."

Herve was expelled from the French Communist Party early this year for attacking the present leadership of the French Party. In his lecture, Herve said there could be no "real" Marxist discussion within the French Communist Party. He said it was now necessary to build up in France a "new revolutionary Communist Party, which would respect the democratic Marxist rules, which had obtained in the Communist Party in the time of Lenin and until 1921."

The new group is to be called "Justice and Liberty." —France-Press.

Strike Control Law Annoys Japanese

Tokyo, Dec. 2.

Members of the Japanese Parliament's Upper House Labour Committee continued to debate the Conservative Government's controversial strike control law today while more than 75,000 members of the General Council of Labour Union (Sohyo) staged a mammoth demonstration through the streets of Tokyo.

Police said the union workers were very orderly and no arrests were made. Police armoured cars stood by to prevent trouble.

The workers' rally protested government plans to revive the strike control law, which lapsed last August. It demanded an immediate wage rise of one HK dollar per hour, a minimum wage of eight pounds sterling per month and called for the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Pressure

The Sohyo rally followed a series of short strikes throughout the country as Japanese workers put pressure on management for increased year-end bonuses, a traditional payment in Japan.

Some of the short strikes assumed serious proportions later today when the national railway workers decided to continue the struggle.

More than 400 main line trains were removed from the normal schedule and reports from railway stations throughout Japan said large quantities of freight, including agricultural supplies for Tokyo and other large cities, were piling up. —Reuter.

Karachi, Dec. 2.

Abdur Rahman Khan, at present Counselor of the Pakistani Embassy in Washington, has been appointed Pakistani Ambassador to Indonesia. It was learned today that Abdur Rahman Khan, 48, was a member of the Indian Civil Service before the independence of Pakistan. —France-Press.

Extensive Construction Work In China

Tokyo, Dec. 2.

A group of five Japanese engineers arrived back today following an extensive tour of China.

The group, led by Mr. Saburo Taniguchi, left here on November 16 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Science for an extensive tour of dams, bridges and river construction works.

Mr. Taniguchi said the group had toured the Fengnan dam in Kiang, Northern Manchuria, a government dam on the Yungling River near Peking, dyke and irrigation projects along the Yellow River, irrigation works at Chengtu and the dam at the Yangtze River.

Mr. Taniguchi said some of the best Chinese construction work included a big iron bridge at Hankow and dykes along the Hwai River.

China's five-year river improvement plan was proceeding very smoothly, Mr. Taniguchi said, with many projects using Soviet Union techniques and machinery from Germany and Switzerland. —Reuter.

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NEXT CHANGE



RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEAD IN BULGARIA

Suhrawardy Attacks Nehru

Lahore, Dec. 2. Pakistani Premier, Suhrawardy, today charged that Indian Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru's criticism of the Bagdad pact and Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation was dishonest.

Speaking before students of Islamia College, Suhrawardy maintained that India wanted Pakistan to be a weak nation. Through these ploys, Pakistan had become strong and had thus shattered India's hopes of dominating her, the Pakistani Premier said.

After a bitter attack on Indian foreign policy, Suhrawardy said that those who demanded Britain's expulsion from the Bagdad pact were foolish.

MAIN PURPOSE

The pact's main purpose was to maintain peace in the Middle East and without Britain, the only powerful ally, the purpose would never be realised, Suhrawardy said.

The Premier defended the Pakistani alliance with Britain and the United States. These alliances were defensive in character and their motive was to defend Pakistan's integrity and liberty, he added.—France-Press.

Duke Visits Olympic Village

Melbourne, Dec. 2. The Duke of Edinburgh spent three hours today with the men and women competitors from the British Commonwealth. It was an informal visit. The Duke, dressed in a dark grey lounge suit, arrived at the Olympic village eight miles from the centre of the city, after church.

Before going in to lunch, the Duke enquired with competitors about the village.

At the luncheon to which competitors and officials of every Commonwealth country competing in the Games had been invited, he sat with five competitors of different nations. Scores of visitors to the Olympic Games arrived here last night aboard the liner Orion—a week late.

The liner had been in the Mediterranean heading for the Suez Canal when it had to be re-routed around the Cape because of the Middle East crisis. Its voyage of 10,000 miles lasted 39 days.—Reuter.

Convenient Pincers Movement Against Turkey

London, Dec. 2. Russia has built a new bridgehead for pincers operations against Turkey from neighbouring Bulgaria if violence flares in the Near East, military experts reported today.

Bulgaria, free of Soviet forces from the end of World War II until this autumn, was heavily reinforced last month when rumours of internal revolt threatened the Communist regime in Sofia.

Diplomatic reports said it was not clear at the time whether the large influx of Russian tanks and infantry was merely to prevent another Hungary, as most observers interpreted it, or rather to set the stage for long-range Soviet activities now unfolding in Syria.

Special Significance

A sudden Soviet campaign alleging that Turkey, Iraq, Israel and the Big Three are plotting an invasion of Syria gave special significance to the Red Army formations in Bulgaria, experts said.

For the third straight day today Moscow's propaganda organs pressed their defence of Syria. The local Communist paper in Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya, charged that Syria is the next target now that the Egyptian invasion had failed.

Communist activities there brought a top-level Turkish mission to London for emergency talks last week. Ethem Menderes, the Turkish Acting Foreign Minister, left for home today with a comment that we reached complete understanding on all the questions we touched upon.

The subject of Menderes talks with British Foreign Secretary Lloyd remained secret.

Triply Menaced

But it was known Turkey considers itself triply menaced by the growing Soviet activities in the Middle East.

1. It and Iran, both members of the Bagdad Pact, form the one roadblock on the direct land route from continental Russia to the oil-rich Midwest. Major Soviet naval bases lie across the Black Sea from Turkey and on the east Turkey has a common frontier with the Soviet Republics of Armenia and Georgia.

2. Reported shipments of Red arms and technicians to Syria extends the ring of Communist contact to Turkey's southern border.

3. Soviet troop movements in Bulgaria, the first since the war, gave Russia a potential base for a pincer operation against Turkey from Bulgaria in the west and in the east, Armenia and Georgia. All Turkey is within easy bomber range of Bulgarian air bases.

Vital Bosphorus

European Turkey shares a 100-mile-long frontier with Bulgaria. Across the rolling plains of European Turkey it is only 100 miles to the vital Bosphorus, one of the two straits which divide Europe from Asia.

Turkey's foothold on both sides of the straits dominates the narrow waterway which links Russia's Black Sea ports with the Mediterranean.

An Istanbul newspaper charged last week that Russia was illegally shipping arms to Syria through the Turkish straits. The Turkish Government remained silent on these reports.

Today's announcement that the Budapest Central Workers Council had decided to co-operate with the unions was also met with some scepticism, although it should mark a turning point in the deadlocked negotiations between the Council and the Government.

Declaration

The Istanbul newspaper Dunya, organ of the Opposition People's Republican Party, today welcomed the US State Department's declaration of support for the Bagdad Pact last Thursday.

Dunya said developments during the weekend lessened the tension. It said the American statement came "at the right moment" because of the ominous atmosphere caused by Russian propaganda.

Bulgaria, meanwhile, gave the first implied admission of the unrest that ostensibly brought Soviet troops into the country at the end of October and through the first half of November.

These troop movements have never been announced in Moscow or Sofia. They were reported in authoritative dispatches reaching Bonn and Vienna last month.

Indignant

Sofia radio quoted Bulgarian Premier Anton Yugov as telling a youth rally in the Bulgarian capital yesterday:

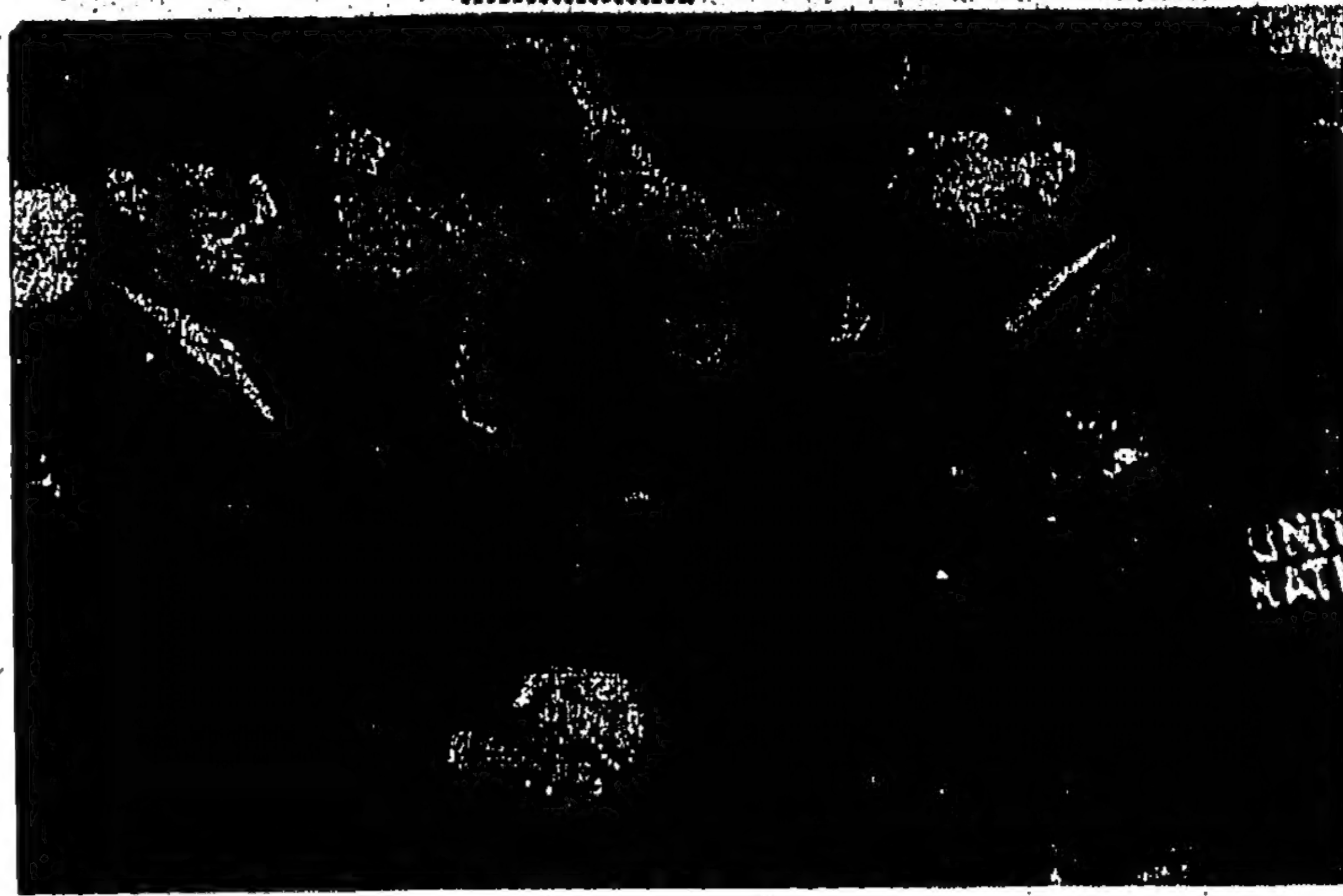
"We must decisively oppose any attempt to undermine the ideological preparation of our cadres. Our society has every right to feel indignant at the hooligan behaviour of our young people."

"Certain elements must not be allowed to besmirch the good name of our younger generation..."—United Press.

Refugee Camp

Washington, Dec. 2. American Red Cross headquarters announced tonight that its representatives in Austria would shortly open a new camp for Hungarian refugees at Szechenyi.

The new camp, which can shelter 3,000 persons, will be headed by James Lebeckoff, who is to leave San Francisco tomorrow for Salzburg.—France-Press.



Major-General Burns, right, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, is greeted by Britain's General Keithley on his arrival in Egypt recently to arrange for UN troops to take over policing the Suez Zone from the British and French.—Express Photo.

Hungarians Gain Major Concession

Paris, Dec. 2. The reorganisation of the Hungarian Free Trade Union Federation's leadership might be a major concession to the workers by the government of Janos Kadar, although its real significance remains in doubt, informed sources here commented today.

Today's announcement that the Budapest Central Workers Council had decided to co-operate with the unions was also met with some scepticism, although it should mark a turning point in the deadlocked negotiations between the Council and the Government.

Although the new union Chairman, Miklos Somogyi, is completely unknown, Miklos Vas-Wittek and Odoen Kishazy, elected Vice-Chairman and Deputy Secretary-General, are known for their fierce resistance to the taking over of the Hungarian unions by the Communists between 1945 and 1948.

BOTANICAL GARDEN IN CANTON

Paris, Dec. 2. Construction work of the South China botanical garden, designed to be the biggest in the world, is now underway in Canton. This was announced in Canton today by Mr Chen Huan-yung, Director of the South China Institute of Botany of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the New China News Agency reported.

A laboratory building for physiology and biochemistry occupying an area of 2,100 square metres will be completed by the end of December. Another building project of 10,000 square metres will be started next year, the agency said.

SCIENTIFIC IDEAS

The garden is located in the northeast outskirts of Canton, covering an area of 1,200 hectares, almost double the size of the Ontario Royal Botanical Garden, built in 1941, now the biggest in the world.

The gardens will have exhibition areas laid out in which the cultivation of various plants according to modern scientific ideas will be demonstrated, especially in connection with the Darwin and Michurin theories, the agency added.—France-Press.

Not Known

Nothing is known of Vas-Wittek's and Kishazy's state of health or of their situation in relation to the Soviet High Command.

Paris observers also did not exclude the possibility that the government had made the move to get out of the impasse reached yesterday in the negotiations with the Central Workers Council. Since the Soviet intervention, the principal objectives of the Workers Council have been:

1. The dismissal of the Chairman of the Trades Unions, Sandor Gaspar, a known Stalinist.

2. A new set-up on a democratic basis for Hungarian unions, with free elections under a secret ballot in the near future.

3. Permission for the trades unions, thus freed of party and government control, to freely present political demands on behalf of the working class, in particular the demand for the return to power of former Premier, Imre Nagy and freedom of the press.

Given Away

If one can believe the reports published today by the Hungarian MTI news agency, the Kadar Government has given away, at least temporarily, on the first two points. The Government also has theoretically recognised the right of the unions to play a role in politics.—France-Press.

TERRORISTS KILL SIX

Algiers, Dec. 2. Algerian rebel terrorists shot and killed six Europeans in various parts of Algeria during the last 24 hours and injured a number of others.

Throughout most of the Algerian countryside, French army patrols kept up their operations against rebel units.

In the Constantine region, French patrols encountered three separate rebel forces, killing altogether nine rebels.—France-Press.

FREIGHT RATES INCREASED

Singapore, Dec. 2. The Straits-Australia Shipping Conference announced today that freight rates on cargo from Malaysia to Australia went up by 10 per cent from this week-end because of "increased costs of operating vessels."

A conference spokesman said that new rates would affect all goods except timber. The Straits-New York, Straits-Pacific and British-Malaya-East Canada Conferences have also announced that from February contract rates of freight on shipments from Malaysia to the United States and Canada will be increased.

Rates on all goods except rubber and latex, will be increased by 15 per cent. Rates on rubber and latex are also increased, but calculated on specific amounts.—Reuter.

US-TURKISH RELATIONS GOOD

Istanbul, Dec. 2. Mr Adnan Menderes, the Turkish Prime Minister, said today that Turkey's relations with the United States were "ideally good."

He said the Government's present foreign policy was clear. "We are not leading a dark policy which requires explanation to anybody," he added.

"Suez and what we have done out there has built him up even higher, like to the man—and the girl—in the street," Santa Claus like is the big brother of kindness and wisdom. Like is the eternal sweet guy.

BRITAIN OUT ON THE SPREE

Cassandra Gets US Suez Viewpoint

London, Dec. 3. Americans regard Britain "rather like a favourite old uncle who went out on the spree, got drunk and ended up in the dock at the United Nations," one of Britain's top columnists wrote today in a dispatch from New York.

William Connor—"Cassandra"—of the mass circulation Daily Mirror (circulation rising five million) said this in a report on the American attitude to the situation in Egypt.

He wrote: "Sir Anthony Eden is not disliked by Americans—he is pitied and thought of as a rather pathetic figure."

"They see him as a man driven to desperation by the pressure of events, and the prospect of his returning from Jamaica and taking up the reins again seems highly unlikely to people over here."

Characteristic

"They automatically assume that the holiday was a characteristically British way of getting rid of a man who was inadequate for the job."

"In Britain the wave of anger and bitterness against the United States, which is being fanned by the Conservatives, has no counterpart over here against the British."

"They may be said, down-hearted and alarmed over what we have done at Suez—but the Americans are not angry."

"When the first news of the landing of our paratroops was made known there was a good deal of relief and support for what was thought to be a good old-fashioned way of dealing with dictator upstarts like Nasser."

"This view changed rapidly as the operation dragged out."

Soon Passed

"There was exasperation when what was thought to have been a bold stroke with a sword aimed at Egypt's new pharaoh turned out to be a little more than a testy dig in the ribs."

"This feeling now passed and changed into sympathy for us. Britain was rather like a favourite old uncle who went out on the spree, got drunk and ended up in the dock at the United Nations."

Cassandra went on to remark that not one of "at least a score" of Americans he met liked the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles.

But he added: "If there is criticism for Dulles, there is nothing but respect and admiration for Eisenhower."

"Suez and what we have done out there has built him up even higher, like to the man—and the girl—in the street," Santa Claus like is the big brother of kindness and wisdom. Like is the eternal sweet guy.

"Of course, in reality he is nothing of the sort but selling that idea to the United States in her present mood is as likely to succeed as starting a snowball factory in a blast furnace."

Average Man

"Eisenhower is an average man of considerable mediocrity who was a medium-paced general and who has not lost his modesty."

"He has a genius for getting credit which he doesn't always deserve, for instance he is going to do well out of the present political international shambles."

"Ten days ago the considered opinion of the United States Government was to let Great Britain and France stew in their own juice."

Reversed

"About five days ago the whole policy was completely reversed, the big stick to beat the British was put away. The State Department was told to pipe down on toughness, and the ambulance was sent out to rescue poor old John Bull."

"Who was the man who changed from full astern to fullspeed ahead? Dwight Eisenhower and Dwight Eisenhower alone."—China Mail Special.

Flood Danger Lessens In Po River

Rome, Dec. 2. The flood danger appeared to be lessening in the Po River delta today, as soldiers and firemen worked at mending the breaks in the dykes which resulted from storms and high seas last week.

Rescue teams meanwhile continued to evacuate isolated centres and save farm animals. In some villages, families still stayed in their homes, though they could occupy only the top storeys above the flood level.

Some 2,000 refugees, driven out by the floods, are being cared for in neighbouring towns. Damage is reported to be extensive, with many houses damaged and fields infertile for several years to come after being flooded by the salt water.—France-Press.

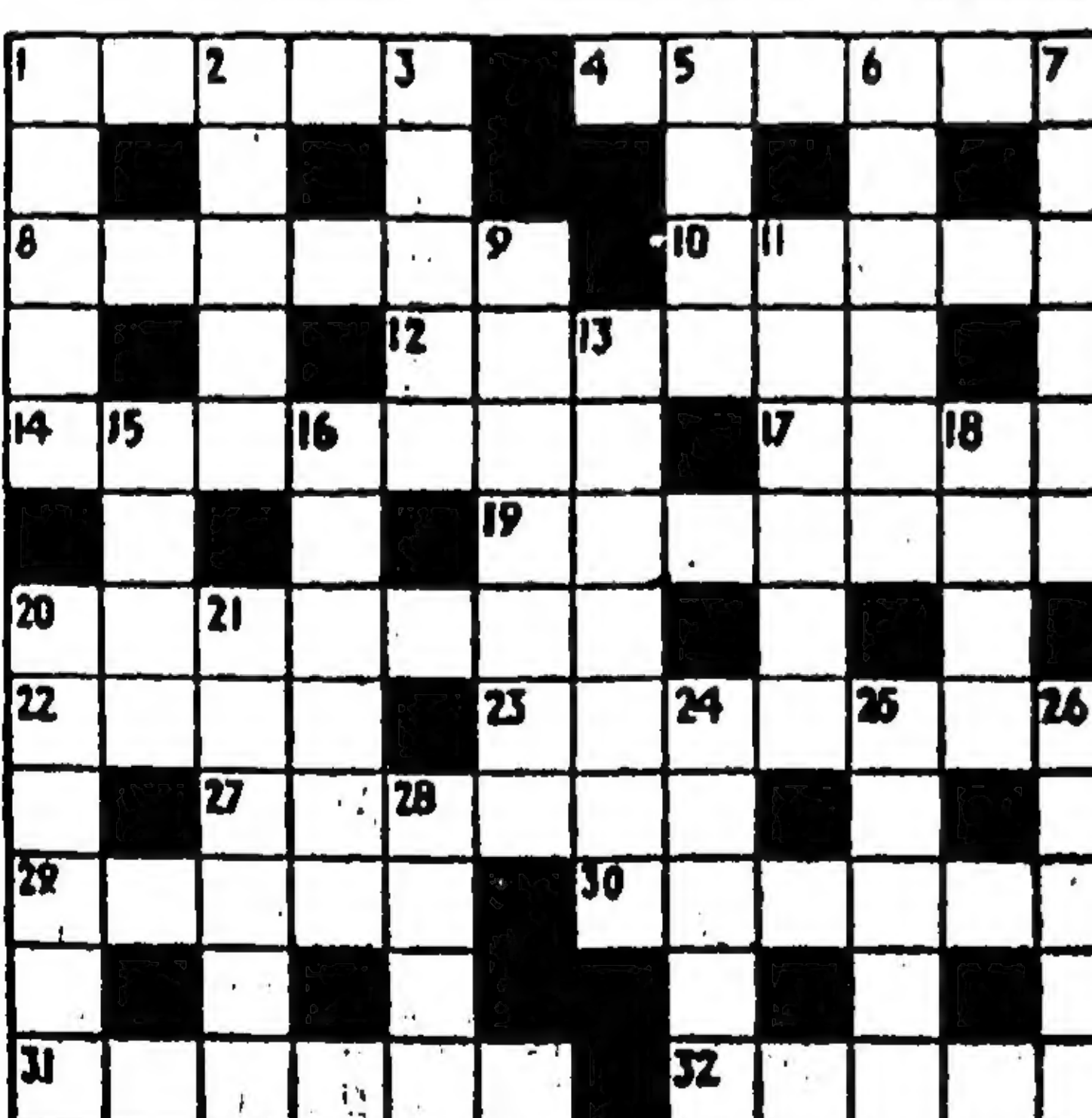
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A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 1 Pigment (5).
 - 4 Hypnotic state (5).
 - 8 Mend (5).
 - 10 Slave-player (5).
 - 12 Author who always wanted a loan? (5).
 - 14 Amusement (?)
 - 17 Helper (4).
 - 19 Warded off (?)
 - 20 Foreign plant (?)
 - 22 Mosque priest (4).
 - 23 Climbing plant (?)
 - 25 Illicit whiskey (5).
 - 26 Polishing powder (5).
 - 28 Dense (5).
 - 31 Nurse (5).
 - 32 Governor (5).
- DOWN
- 1 Fight (5).
 - 2 Tubes (5).
 - 3 Plan in defence (5).
 - 6 Bellow (4).
 - 7 Fool (5).
 - 9 Deserved (5).
 - 11 Cameron has an affair? (7).
 - 13 Rank (5).
 - 15 Venerate (7).
 - 16 Salt (4).
 - 18 Quake (5).
 - 20 Small valley (4).
 - 21 Passenger ships (5).
 - 24 Antics (5).
 - 26 Come in (5).
 - 28 Scholar (5).
 - 29 Appendix (5).
 - 30 Specimen (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Filament, 5 Lack, 9 Revolved, 11 Tormentor, 13 Blux, 15 Depressed, 18 Derelict, 19 Tort, 21 Carotid, 23 Retainer, 25 Opel, 27 Distenda, Down: 1 Plot, 2 Scar, 4 Lied, 5 Poor, 8 Anvil, 7 Tudor, 9 Rabid, 10 Sobor, 12 Opera, 14 Uncle, 16 Begun, 17 Deter, 19 Tired, 20 Bales, 21 Cite, 23 Bend, 25 Slip, 26 Dull.

Poles Demand Press Freedom

London, Dec. 2. A CONGRESS today demanded the abolition of censorship of newspapers and magazines. The congress also requested the Polish Government to drop lists of prohibited books—enforced on public libraries.

The personal files of writers compiled by the former security police should be published and the publishing monopoly reserved by the state abolished, the congress said. It also called for new laws on the press and copyright, the radio said.

The congress elected a new central board with Mr Antoni Slonimski, a Polish liberal writer, as its chairman. Warsaw Radio said very few members of the former Central Board have been selected. The new Board is mostly composed of people who had been "intentionally left out in the Stalinist epoch." This group also includes some Roman Catholic writers.

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LUMPEN....

The Socialists' Let-'em-eat-cake
Word That Is Spreading...

By DEREK MARKS

GOOD morning, fellow Lumpen!
Does this greeting include you? Lumpen is the latest word from Westminster.

The word the Socialist intellectuals are using to describe the broad mass of the people.

At the moment it is being used particularly to describe anybody who supports the Government's policy in Egypt. Anybody, regardless of class or social position, who believes that when British troops are going into action politicians should keep their mouths shut.

OAFS

ACCORDING to the Socialists, the Lumpen are the ordinary decent folk of this country, the people who meekly pay their taxes, who fight the wars, who still care about patriotism.

The whole concept of "Lumpen" is an extension of the idea that the man in Whitehall knows best.

So now we have two nations—the Lumpen and the Non-Lumpen, the uncivilised oaf, and the high-minded intellectuals.

From the Socialist benches, let us pluck three classic examples of the Non-Lumpen: Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Mr. Douglas Jay, Mr. Richard Crossman.

BUDDIES

By an odd chance all three are products of Winchester and New College, Oxford. So the Non-Lumpen are certainly clever fellows.

They find they have much in common with that other great

International Non-Lumpen, Pandit Nehru. Among the Tories, they prefer, above all others, Mr. Richard Austen Butler.

What other, common factor have the Non-Lumpen? By another chance, when the Lumpen went off in their millions to put on battle dress, the Non-Lumpen were called upon by whom heaven alone knows—to work at a high level in the various Ministries of Whitehall.

For Whitehall is the true, comfortable home of the Non-Lumpen.

There they spent agonising years working out what pensions should be paid to the wounded and widowed Lumpen.

In the meantime, the man in Whitehall will know best. We are there to be filed, docketed, turned into family units requiring heating units, feeding units, housing units, and the whole absurdity of the Non-Lumpen.

If the men in Whitehall make a crumb of things then we Lumpen will accept the consequences meekly.

And if the worst comes, then the trumpets can be sounded and the good old Lumpen will trudge off once again to the wars, and leave the intellectuals sitting in the Ministries working out new plans for our salvation.

When that happens, of course, a vintage type has to be

*** LUMPEN: PLURAL OF THE GERMAN WORD LUMP, MEANING: RAGGED FELLOW, RAGAMUFFIN, SCAMP, SCOUNDREL, LOW FELLOW, & SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS OF CONTEMPT.**

and their working out directives as to how the plumpies should be spent.

They prepared plans for the brave new world in which the Lumpen were to be ordered to live and work.

And then the Non-Lumpen set to work to denigrate everything for which Britain has ever stood. To them every country save their own is right.

A brown man is always better than a white man—what Mr. Nehru says is much more important to them than what Mr. Menzies says in Australia—because Mr. Menzies is white, and yes, very much one of the Lumpen.

Who are the other Lumpen? Well, we are all in on this one. We are the people with votes. The slow-thinking Jack makes who can be persuaded to carry any burden—any distance by the rotten curia of political promises dangled before us.

We have certain basic demands that have to be met but after that, what we think or feel does not matter until the next election draws near.

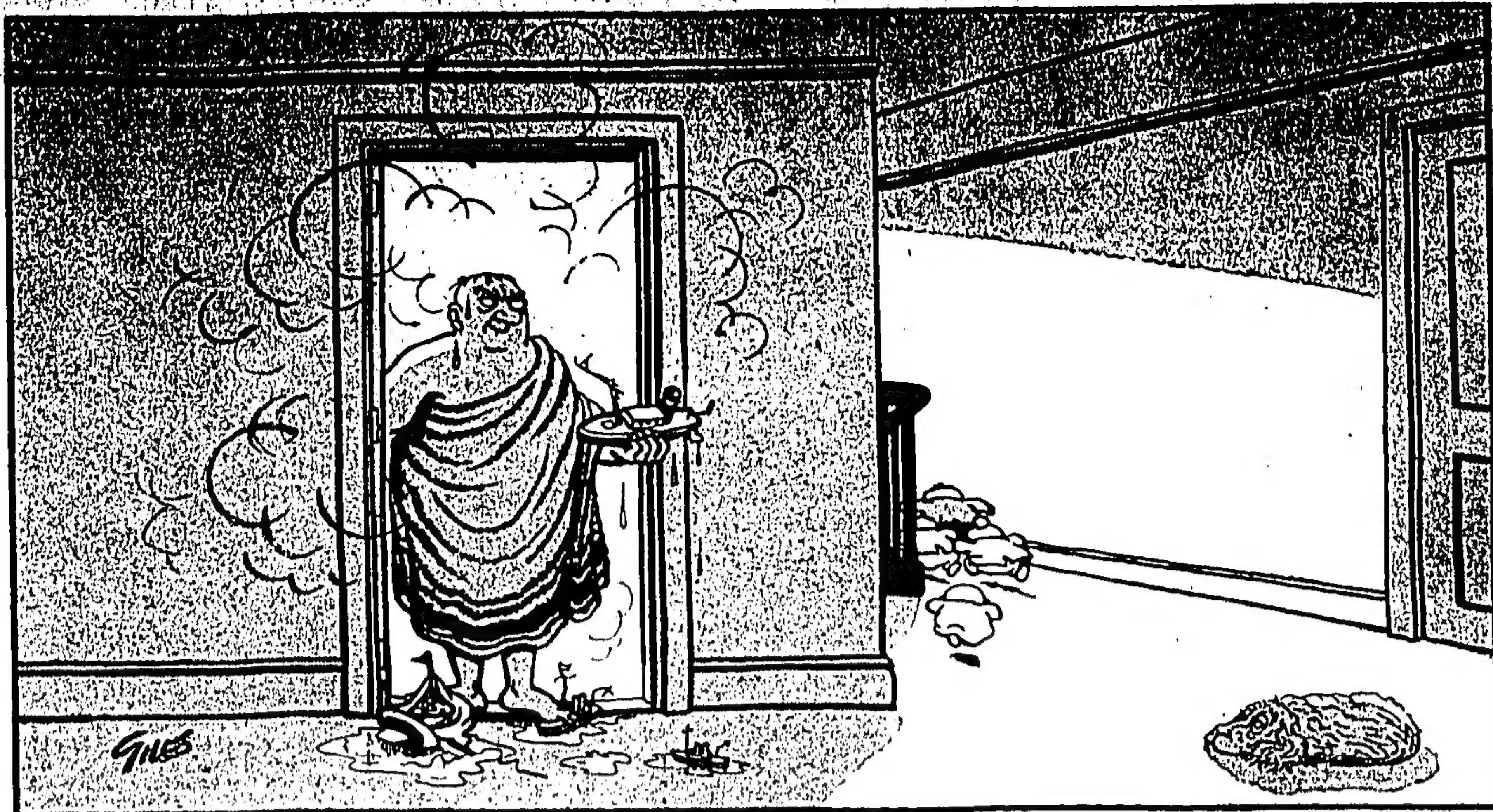
plucked from the Lumpen to see us through. A man who talks the language you and I can understand, who does not give a fig for flyblown theories of Oxford economists. Then they turn to a Churchill.

Here we are this morning, and the clever boys at Westminster are sneering—"Only the Lumpen are supporting the Government." Maybe they are the self-same Lumpen who once formed the Eighth Army and know something about the Middle East in general and Egyptians in particular.

And what else are they saying? Only that it will be all right by the time the General Election comes around.

A new batch of promises, more carrots in the sky for everlastingly, and we will all trudge merrily round once again at the behest of those who know so much better than we do how our lives should be lived.

I, for one, have had enough of these arrogant fellows. Have you, fellow Lumpen? Good morning.



"Who's been playing blocking canals and sinking ships in my bath?"

CYPRUS TURNS ITS BACK ON DEATH

GREEK, BRITON AND TURK WHO LIVE ON

THIS LOVELY ISLAND FIND IT ALL A

FIRE-BRIGADE ROUTINE

Under a blanket in a street in Nicosia, two bodies are lying. One is dead, the other so badly injured he does not stir. Both are British.

All around the silent bodies are the panic sounds of metal shutters being slammed, and last-minute shopping as those who live outside the old city flee from the inevitable curfew that follows the shooting of a Briton. Those who live inside the city prepare for the siege.

There had been no horror, no sense of catastrophe about the scene—just a fire-brigade routine as people made provisions against an impending inconvenience to which they were by now thoroughly accustomed.

THAT WORD ENOSIS

But no curfew came.

Such was the 207th death of the Cyprus emergency since it began in April 1955. It was the complete lack of



ANNE SHARPLEY
cables from
Nicosia

horror and, surprise, even among the security forces when they arrived, that was most marked since my visit in the spring.

Death is such a commonplace thing in Cyprus now that the atmosphere is resigned, almost cheerful.

Death has ceased in some way to be related to a cause

any more. It is just something that happens; even the local English newspaper contents itself with the description, "Another audacious attack."

Yet 108 Greeks, 84 Britons and 11 Turks have died in 18 months because of a campaign called Enosis, a word which, curiously, you never hear about any more. For Greeks, Britons and Turks who live on this island are united in one thing: they are all equally fed up, although the tide of disgust that gets things done has not yet turned.

"We have all learned that we must modify our ambitions. Almost any solution would be acceptable," said one prominent young Greek. But then he adds: "Of course, you will have to either bring Archbishop Makarios back or gain his

consent to any new constitution."

And the haggling begins again. Although murder seems to be EOKA's only method of attack at the moment, there is some hope to be gained from this brutal concentration on what is the most easily organised and covered up of EOKA's forms of attack.

The riots that implied some degree of spontaneity from the Cypriots, even if they were mostly made up of school children, have completely ceased. The schools are open and being attended regularly, and the "youth curfew" which confines those under 20 to their houses in the evening and at week-ends, has limited EOKA's field of influence.

The Cypriots are much franker about the basis of Enosis too—that is, not so much a movement from Cyprus to Greece as from Greece to Cyprus.

"We realise now that Greece is a poor country, where there is much unemployment, and that if we do join to Greece it will mean a levelling of our much higher economy and a rush of Greek bureaucrats to

get the best jobs," said a Greek lawyer.

Greek ambition to restore the glories of her Byzantine Empire is now discussed with the detachment of a football team trying to reach Wimbledon—quite impossible in the emotion-blinded arguments of only six months ago.

A Greek Cypriot businessman

told me: "The relentless forcing on by Greece of a campaign that has meant so much distress to a community that formerly was not only happy but seemed to have found the key of how old enemies, Greek and Turk, could live together, has made many Cypriots think twice about the material motives of Mother Greece."

FACTS ABOUT RESOURCES

"I was having my hair cut in Athens and the barber, when he learned I was from Cyprus, said: 'How wonderful it was going to be when Greece got Cyprus, because we would all be rich.'"

Greece is convinced that Cyprus has rich oil deposits and that is why Britain is hanging on.

"The facts are that apart from copper (the reserves of which will run out in 20 years' time) this is not a rich island. Agriculture can provide a good living for the present community, which is very prosperous, but a great increase in population could mean a fall in the economy." A Government spokesman said.

With the start of each brilliant sunny morning in this loveliest of islands one knows that perhaps two or three and even as many as five people will be dead before sunset.

Some people say it is EOKA's murderous war against the British constitution is announced and the United Nations' debate on Cyprus opens.

Others say that civil war has broken out in EOKA, and that accounts for many killings of Greek Cypriots who are known by the Government not to have been informers.

DEATH DOESN'T MATTER

Many feel that there may be some truth in the rumours that Colonel Grivas, who was more sparing and systematic in his choice of murder victims, is dead or deported. Nobody knows. I spoke to one man I knew to be a fanatic, a man I had not seen since the spring. "Oh, are you still alive?" he said gloomily. "Is that something you are planning to fix?" I asked. "Maybe," he replied. "This thing hasn't begun yet! He was right. Next morning he was shot."

Death is striking everywhere in this island now, and it may, as my EOKA acquaintance warned me due to become much worse. But what a testimony to the fearless, cold-bloodedness of EOKA's campaign.

It is to say that here in Cyprus death doesn't really matter much any more. FOOTNOTES: All the EOKA signs and slogans have been cleaned off the house walls three months ago. If you don't, it is a death sentence. The island looks cleaner, but two slogans I rather liked were painted by exasperated British troops. They read: "Greeks are snakes" and "Hats to a Potato."

THE REFUGEES GET APFELSTRUDEL, THANKS TO PRETTY GLORIA DUNN

Evelyn Irons tells about the young British volunteers who spend their own money on the Hungarians

PRETTY dark-haired Gloria Dunn was a secretary in London. She gave up her job, took £150 of her own money and is now one of the 20 young people who have made themselves entirely responsible for running two Hungarian refugee camps in Austria.

They call themselves "Voluntary British Aid to Hungary," but they do not mind what nationalities they accept, and there are Dutch, Austrians and White Russians among them. Up to now they have poured their own money into the undertaking. One man has spent £500 on supporting the camp.

Many of them are students. Now their money is running out. "I have spent all mine," said Gloria. "They have given away everything but the clothes they stand up in and they have now persuaded the International Red Cross in Vienna to allow them

£60 a week to buy necessities for the refugees.

"We receive 300 escaped Hungarians every day," said Gloria. "As soon as they cross the border we take them into our camp at Jennersdorf. From there they are sent on to our second camp at Graz to make room for the new arrivals coming in. From Graz they are distributed to other points."

Works wonders

Tail Gerald Bernard had a three-day beard when I saw him as he arrived in Vienna from the camp. "I am driving a truck backwards and forwards with supplies for the camps," he said. "I was working in my father's fashion business in London and I thought this was more important. I came in with supplies of penicillin. It depends on my father whether I get my job back."

Another London boy, Noel Mulvey, who was training to be an hotel manager, also quit his job to help the refugees. "I have just brought three crates of oranges to take back to the camp," he said. "These Hungarians are so poor that they think oranges a luxury."

To cook for the refugees Gloria appealed for—and got—the services of the local baker. "We give him the margarine, flour and other raw materials," she said, "he cooks among other things a special Apfelstrudel which does wonders for the refugees' morale."

Besides caring for the Hungarians these 20 young people are trying to find jobs for them in other countries. They say they are getting seven of the Hungarian men students into Cambridge University.

Apart from isolated pockets of private enterprise like "Voluntary British Aid" the Austrian authorities are responsible for the running of the camps and their Government are giving 20 million Austrian schillings for relief.

The Council of Ministers here has complained that foreign help is coming too slowly. Money is urgently needed. Only 300,000 Austrian schillings have been received from UN and 650,000 schillings from the International Committee at European Migration.

Mrs Evelyn Bark, from London, who is deputy chief of the Red Cross societies here, said: "I am unable to estimate

at this moment exactly how much help we have received from Britain. But I would urge everyone who wants to help us not to send parcels or other goods in kind."

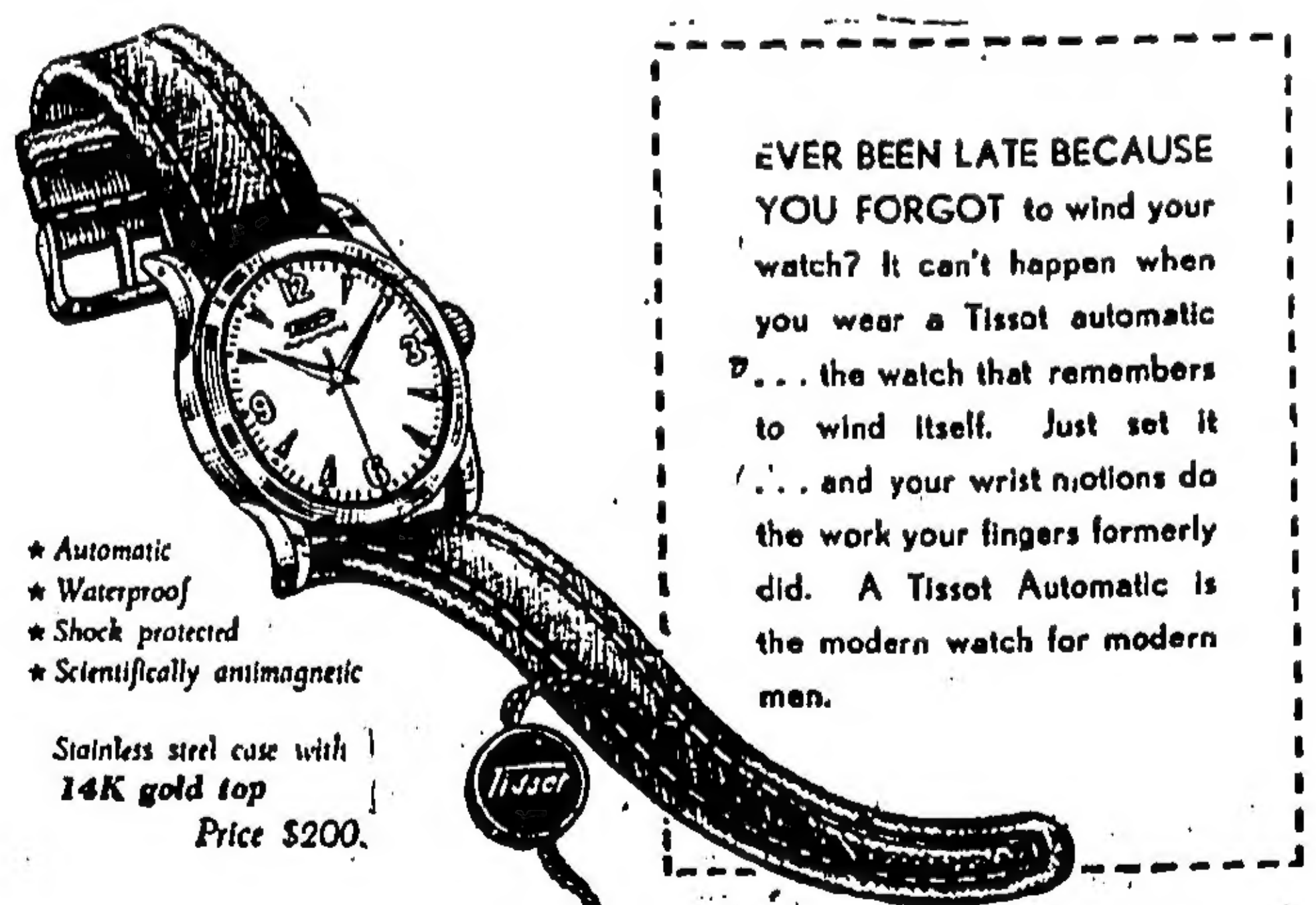
"Anyone who wishes to help should send money to the Red Cross. If I have money I can buy all that is needed here or have it sent out from England. And I shall be buying the right stuff. Our needs change from day to day and it is impossible to inform the public exactly what our emergency requirements are from hour to hour."

Never certain

"For instance, the other day I had to buy two cows. Another time I have to buy 10,000 handkerchiefs in an hour. I may spend £15,000, but it is impossible to handle vast quantities of goods when we are not certain exactly what we want."

An official of the League of Red Cross Societies said that their work was now divided into two distinct operations—one the reception of refugees and their dispersal to homes in other countries, and the other the sending of relief into Hungary.

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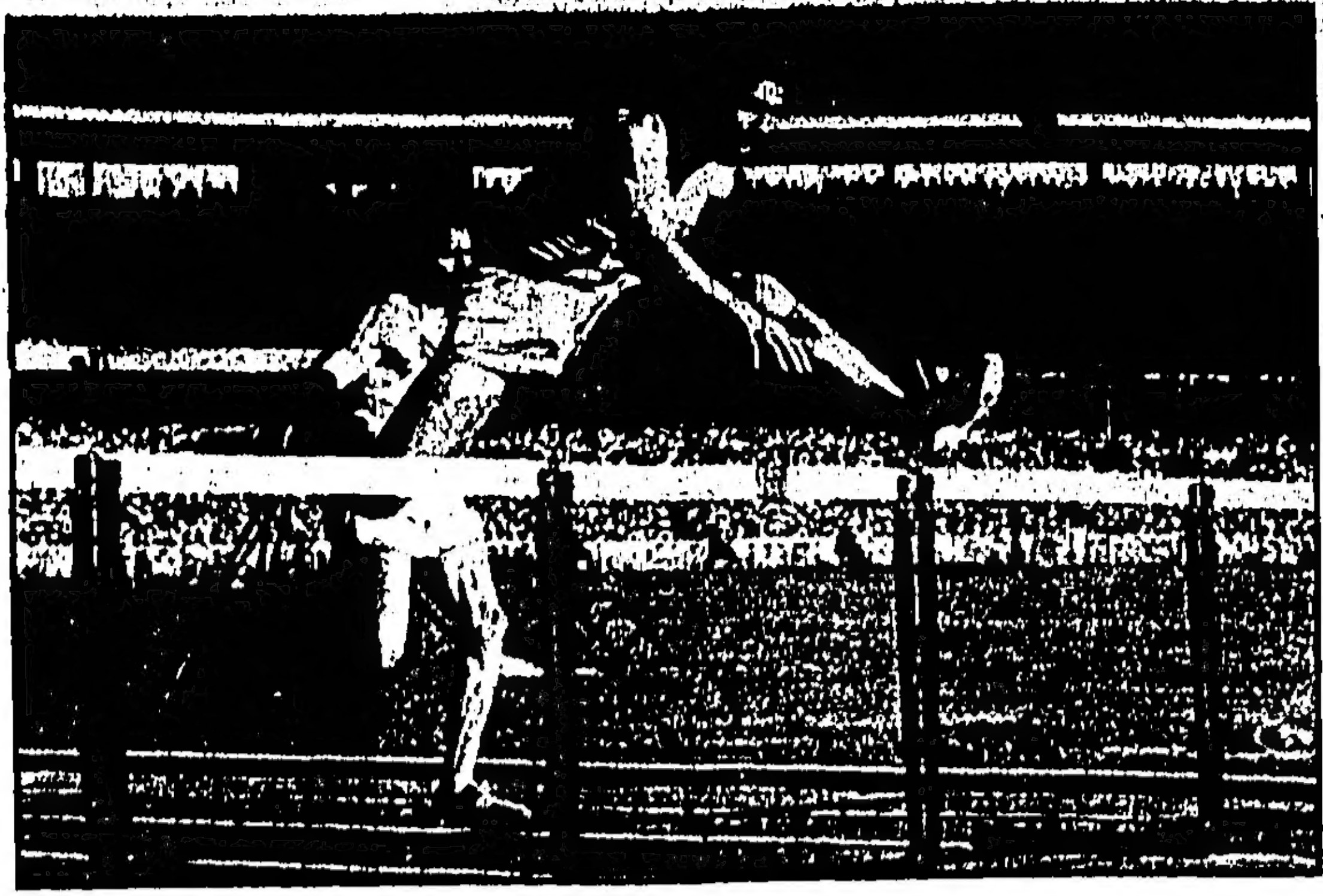
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ONE-TWO-THREE FOR THE STATES



American Glenn Davis in flight over the last hurdle before going on to win the Olympic 400 Metres Hurdles final. In the background is Eddie Southern, also of the U.S. who was second. This event was a U.S. walkover, for Josh Culbreath of the American team came in third. The winning time was 50.1 seconds, a new Olympic record.—USIS.

SATURDAY'S RUGGER

Club Or Army North Should Win The Hexangular Tourney

Says "PAK LO"

On Saturday evening I was extremely surprised to hear, a well-known referee make a few pronouncements on the state of rugby in the Colony in which he stated that the standard of the game had fallen this year.

If anything the players are keener this season and have a better knowledge of the laws of the game. I agree that less kicking for touch would improve the game, but I do not think that the general standard could be judged on that point alone.

I do not agree with his statement that Army South are the better, on paper, of the two Army teams. The two Brigades which form the Army North team are much better in almost every department than are Army South and a careful consideration of the results of the pre-Christmas tournament supports my contention.

Club beat Army South by 11 points (1 goal, 1 try, one penalty goal) to nil on Saturday although the Club centre three were moving their passes and their tactics.

It looks to me very much like the Hexangular Tournament will be fought out largely between Club and Army North and I will stick my neck out so far as to say that the winner of next Saturday's match between these two teams will be the eventual winner of this year's tournament.

At St. Kong on Saturday, Army North had only themselves to blame for the smallness of their win against Police, for had the halves got together the digits could easily have been reversed. That they won by the large score of 35 points (4 goals, 5 tries) to nil speaks for itself, but there are still a lot of weak points in this team.

The RAF drew with the Navy 3 points (1 penalty goal) to 3 points (1 penalty goal) in a listless game, in which the Navy had a slight advantage, but the loss of a man early in the second half made just that bit of difference and they never managed to break through into the lead.

On the Club ground later in the afternoon, RAF Little Saiwan went down by 11 points (1 goal, 1 penalty goal, 1 try) to 3 points (1 penalty goal) in a scrappy game in which penalties galore were awarded.

Club v. Army South. Surprisingly in this game Barker at last found his match in Moffat who has been improving by leaps and bounds.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Programmes and Entry Forms for the 5th Race Meeting 1956 to be held on Saturday 15th December, 1956 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Alexandra House; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Wednesday 5th December, 1956.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Army North v. Police

For the Police Johnston had a reasonable game, and that is all that can be said for the Police. The Army North on the other hand, with the exception of their halves, were excellent.

The Army, to tell the truth, didn't have to try to score, it was so easy. The forwards played well as a pack, but it was behind the scrum that the biggest weakness appeared.

Against only token opposition the two Army halves could not get together. Between them they missed more passes than they took, and had the Police been faster in breaking from the

serum could have upset the Army side quite a bit. Against the Club next week this type of play will be fatal, for the Club forwards will take care of every loose ball.

The scorers were Williams, Beynon, and Southgate. In the first half, and Mander, MacCallagh, Johnson, Blackburn and Turnbull in the second. Pritchard converted four for the tries.

One other point was that the Army three did not feed their wings as much as they could have done, and the centres insisted on passing back in again.

RAF v. Navy

This was a fair game, but never reached an exciting pitch, and Corner and Cornish shone for the opposing sides, while Barker had a good game and Wilmet looked the most dangerous three on the field.

The Navy had a slight advantage in the loose, and their tackling was good, but both sides handled badly and the three never moved well at all.

Corner opened the Navy scoring with a long, low kicking kick which hit the crossbar and bounced in, and in retaliation in the closing minutes Macnamara converted from in front of the posts when Navy were penalised for feet up in the scrum.

Club "B" v. RAF Little Saiwan

This was a scrappy game, but in the first half the Airman looked the more dangerous, but they tried quicker. The RAF pack played as eight men, did not combine and seldom covered their three, they allowed the Club forwards to come through their lineouts, but they passed the ball much better along the three than did Club "B".

Mullan, and Wigget shone for Club "B" and Clark was the danger in the Airman's side.

In the 24th minute Rose converted a penalty and that was the half time score with the RAF mostly on the attack.

As the Airman tried Graham tottered down in the second half for Wigget to convert, and shortly after Wigget converted a penalty and in the closing minutes Armstrong Wright scored well out to make it 11-3.

YESTERDAY'S SOCCER

SING TAO SCORE BIG UPSET WITH 3-2 WIN OVER SOUTH CHINA

By "TOUCHWOOD"

South China, top contenders for Senior Division League honours this season, walked dizzily from their own field after Sing Tao's make-do team had overwhelmed them to a degree of smothering humiliation by scoring the biggest upset of the season with a 3-2 win. With their defeat the Nam Wah boys have lost their unbeaten record of five straight victories.

Many of the thousand odd spectators left the ground saying: "The worst South China team we've ever seen." This is an exaggeration, but it is excusable, tough and ready judgment.

For this Sing Tao team contained many players not considered good enough to play regularly for Hongkong against foreign teams. Yet together they smashed any tactical plans the South China forwards were sent on the field to execute.

In the last minutes of the game the Carolinians forwards swarmed around the Tigers' goal, and three times missed scoring by inches. Most cruel was the luck of Tan Kar-yee, the South China centre-half whose sizzling drive which appeared to be a goal sailed slightly off the mark. Had it been in the net it would have given the Nam Wah boys the equaliser to tie the score at three goals each.

Apart from this close shave there also were beautiful efforts by Chu Wing-wah and Lau Chi-ping at about the same time but they both had the frustrating experience of seeing the ball everywhere but inside the net.

OTHER NEAR CHANCES

But, as I have said, there were other near chances for the Carolinians earlier in the second half which went down the drain due to their disjointed combination.

After Chang Kam-hoi, the Sing Tao centre-forward, had crashed in two goals via a correct free kick—the first in the 44th minute of the first half and again in the 24th minute—South China carried out a non-stop attack of hard, aggressive tackling, temporarily choked the football life out of their opponents.

Perhaps it would have helped the Nam Wah boys had they resorted to this robust brand of soccer earlier in the match for they had most of the run of play in their favour.

The South China team without the services of Mok Chung-wah and Yiu Cheuk-yin were all at sea. Their forward line looked shabby in the attack and their defence was shaky.

Ng Wing-man gave his side the best of all starts—a quick goal in the fourth minute. Then when Lo Wing-kun and Ho Cheung-yau failed to do their jobs as inside-forwards, it was Ng who tried to do it for them.

The other South China player who played very well was left-winger Chu Wing-wah. Chu ran back for the ball time after time. He worked all his tricks to free his other forwards from the tight grip of the Sing Tao defence, but there was no response, no quick-on-the-uptake reaction from the very men, who, instead, should have been feeding him.

SAD TO WATCH

It was sad to watch, and even the Sing Tao supporters were sorry that Chu Wing-wah had to work alone.

Lee Yiu-tak had an uneasy game, and it was not until late in the second half that he moved with any confidence to catch the high shots. Of the Sing Tao players full marks go to their centre-forward Chang Kam-hoi. He not only scored two vital goals but also was schemer-in-chief who had the South China defence rocking and rolling with sporadic raids.

Yue Yiu-tak deserves mention for his timely saves especially in the closing stages when he had to work overtime to check the goal-hungry South China forwards line.

The Carolinians took an early lead in the 4th minute as a result of a Lee Yiu-tak-Ng Wing-man combination which ended with Ng scoring with a well placed shot.

This goal deficit only spurred the Tigers' forwards into full attack and though they were beaten back repeatedly, they never hesitated to take a

crack at goal whenever opportunities came their way.

By the 24th minute the Sing Tao attack again threatened South China's defence with a very good try, but the boots of inside-right Lo Keng-chuen but the ball went inches out.

South China asserted their supremacy from the 30th to 43rd minute. Lee Yiu-tak, Chu Wing-wah and Ho Cheung-yau each had a try but their attempts failed to beat the ever alert Yue Yiu-tak.

With a minute to go to half time, a spirited raid by Sing Tao culminated in a direct free kick awarded them. The South China players bunched up in front of goal as Chang Kam-hoi poised himself to deliver the kick. This ended with the ball resting at the back of the net without Lau Kin-chung having a chance to save.

This goal gave Sing Tao a 1-1 interval score.

SECOND HALF

The second half match flared and exploded within seconds of the start. There were the South China boys, no doubt having been briefed in the dressing room, putting their shoulders to the wheel and they did this with such gusto that it was most unfortunate that they failed to put the ball past Yue Yiu-tak.

In a sudden raid in the 24th minute the Tigers were awarded a direct free kick and Chang Kam-hoi gave his team a 2-1 lead. Six minutes later, left-winger Fung Kee-leung carried the score to 3-1 when he was a sharp high shot that had Lau Kin-chung beaten all the way.

By this time the Nam Wah boys were frantic enough to do anything to score. They left the goalkeeper behind while the rest went up to bolster the strength of the forward line. In one of the incessant raids South China's left-back Kwok Kam-hong lifted a well directed shot right into goal. Encouraged with this success, Chu Wing-wah, Lau Chi-ping and Tan Kar-sow each had a near miss that could have been a goal with a little bit of luck. When the whistle sounded the 3-2 score remained unchanged to give Sing Tao a well deserved victory.

TEAMS

Sing Tao: Yue Yiu-tak; Luk Ping-yiu, Leung Chung-sum; Cheong Man-chi, Leung Kit, Mak Kei-chung; Wong Kwok-kee, Lo Keng-chuen, Chang Kam-hoi, Tsang King-kwong, Fung Kee-leung.

South China: Lau Kin-chung; Lau Chi-ping, Kwok Kam-hong; Luk Tai-hay, Tan Kar-sow, Ng Wing-man; Chan Chi-kong, Ho Cheung-yau, Lee Yiu-tak, Lo Wing-kun, Chu Wing-wah.

EASTERN.....2

KWONG WAH.....2

How lucky Eastern were in a Senior Division League match at Caroline Hill on Saturday. Trailing 2-1 for 45 minutes they eventually pulled themselves out of the rot to overcome their stubborn and enterprising opponents in Kwong Wah to walk off the field with a 3-2 decision that could have gone the other way.

Gone was the shine and polish of the defending champions that a season ago scored a double—First Division League and the Senior Shield titles.

Instead of playing the class soccer that was expected of Champions, the Eastern players were uncertain of their combination and their shooting in front of goal was atrocious.

Forwards Chu Wing-keung, Ho Ying-fun and Hau Ching-to were so completely off their form that they were practically

passengers for the best part of the first half. Continuous warnings from the referee probably put the Eastern players off their stride and this affected Chu Wing-keung and Hau Ching-to more than any other players.

One could hear the whistle blow more often than one could hear the cheers of the crowd. One late fan seated in the name of me gave the referee an added name by shouting in his high pitched voice "Warning King".

Eastern's Lau Yee, Toledo and Ko Po-keung were the outstanding players for the team. They checked the foraging forward line of the Eastern boys when they approached too close to the goal line.

Kwong Wah's Lo Tak-hing made it one up early in the first minute when he put in the finishing touch to a Leung Nam shot at goal. This early setback had a demoralising effect on Eastern's play and though they levelled the score through left-winger Fung Chun-tak in the 11th minute, their opponents took the lead again when they were awarded a penalty kick.

It took Chen Ming-chiu two attempts—the first was ruled out by the referee as one of the Kwong Wah forwards moved the goalposts before Chen had his foot to the ball—but in his next shot Chen Ming-chiu placed the ball in the same direction.

This 2-1 interval lead of Kwong Wah turned out to be the best they could do. When Eastern noted the equaliser in the 15th minute by Lau Yee off a free kick from 30 yards out, this goal took the fight out of the Kwong Wah boys.

Eastern collected the winning goal in the 25th minute when a Chu Wing-keung pass to Hau Ching-to saw the latter beating Kwok Chow-ming all the way.

TEAMS

Eastern: Yung Pul-dor; Leo Ping-nam, Lau Yee, Toledo, Ko Po-keung, Lo Kwok-wah; Fung Chun-tak, Chu Wing-keung, Ho Ying-fun, Lo Kwok-lai, Hau Ching-to.

Kwong Wah: Kwok Chow-ming, Fu Nai-long, Ng Bo-leung; Hui Tai-wai, Leung Wing-fai, Tsui Ngai-to; Lau Tai-chee, Chow Heung-cheung, Chen Ming-chiu, Leung Lam, Lo Tak-hing.

Sports Diary

TODAY

Olympic Games continue in Melbourne.

TOMORROW

Olympic Games in Melbourne; British Close Second Open HKAAA Meeting; Annual Inter-District Athletic Sports New Territories at Army Ground Boundary Street at 9.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY

Summer League: South China v. Gymnastics (C.I.L.) 8 p.m. Major Units knock-out competition.

Drobny Beaten In Singles Final

Angers (France), Dec. 2. The American, Budge Patty, today beat Egyptian Jaroslav Drobny 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the International Tennis tournament here today.

In the doubles, Patty and Begerant (France) beat Drobny and Jalabert (France) 6-3, 2-6, 14-12.—France-Press.

LEAGUE CRICKET

Optimists Put Both Themselves And KCC Back Into The Race

By "RECORDER"

At Chater Road on Saturday, the HKCC Optimists gave Army South's Padre Williams his third First Division League innings of the season and reduced his batting average from infinity, to 13.

They dismissed Army South for 163 runs and in exactly 95 minutes had scored 165 runs for victory for the loss of six wickets. It was all rather startlingly done and the architect of victory was largely John Leader with a very aggressive 74.

Leader paid scant respect to the reputation of Withall or Williams or the growing reputation of Ashcroft or Gary Crook. This complete disregard for the fact that the wicket was not very much of a help to anyone but Gary Crook, deprived Army South of their record of no defeats.

One must not detract from Gary Crook's performance. The wicket at the Dockyard end was on the soft side and this helped Crook. Being lashed about by Leigh-Bennett and Leader without consideration even of the smartness of Army South's field, would upset anyone.

But Crook reacted to this as had Singapore's King a few weeks ago and his three wickets in his second spell represented that type of fighting spirit that makes cricket worth watching.

Army South had first lease of the wicket and Bedson was the first to go with the scoreboard showing 10, caught by Hall off Pritchard at mid-off.

The second wicket partnership between Withall and Howard-Dobson was much more profitable and lasted to 77 on the board when Withall was bowled by Leigh-Bennett after having contributed 47.

Withall was leg before to Leigh-Bennett without any further addition to the score. Five runs later Howard-Dobson was caught by wicketkeeper Hughes to become Leigh-Bennett's third victim after having contributed 29.

Ashcroft went at 95, caught off Withall at forward short leg. Tidy and Crook held out to 129 when Tidy, after having scored 31, was bowled by Pritchard.

Disaster struck twice at 135, first when Payne was caught off Pritchard at second slip and again as Crook was run out. It was serious and the remaining two wickets lasted to 163.

The Optimists needed 164 runs in exactly 100 minutes to win. They embarked on this chore by losing two valuable wickets to two very good catches at forward short leg by Howard-Dobson off Crook.

Pritchard was the first to go with the scoreboard showing one and Kilbuck next with the scoreboard showing six.

Now came together Leigh-Bennett and Leader, either whom showed scant respect to the bowling. In no time at all the scoreboard showed 50 for two, both batsmen helping themselves to fours rather than exhausting themselves with running between the wickets.

Here a move was made that proved fatal. Withall replaced Crook at the Pavilion end and Williams replaced Ashcroft at the Dockyard end.

LIVELIER YET. The slower bowling put additional life into the efforts of Leader and Leigh-Bennett. The latter helped himself to a six off Withall and 60 runs were on the board after 38 minutes play.

Seventy was up on the board after an additional four minutes play and 80 after 39 minutes.

With the scoreboard showing 81, Crook came back at the Pavilion end and next over Ashcroft was back at the other end. This change was to alter the situation a little and Leigh-Bennett went at 92, caught by Tidy off Crook at mid-off, after a personal contribution of 31.

There were, however, still Leader and George Rowe left and after that the asserted wild-lifers who could not be expected to stay too long a time. It was still anybody's game. It continued to look like anybody's game as Rowe did not look too happy. As Crook followed away with determination, the scoring rate went down, despite a six by Leader off Crook—just a reminder that he was still

Duke Pays A Visit To The Olympic Village

Melbourne, Dec. 2. The Duke of Edinburgh today visited the Olympic Village miles outside Melbourne.

The Duke, presiding at a banquet given in his honour at the Australian Olympic team's camp, where he met representatives from all the Commonwealth Olympic delegations. At his table, the Duke sat with Chris Batty, Britain's 5,000 metres, steeplechase winner, Betty Cuthbert, Australian triple Olympic sprint champion and three other Commonwealth competitors.

After the luncheon, the Duke visited the Olympic Village. He paused to inspect the Finnish "hobo" steam bath and the hospital.

The Duke then returned to the royal yacht, Britannia, anchored in Melbourne harbour.

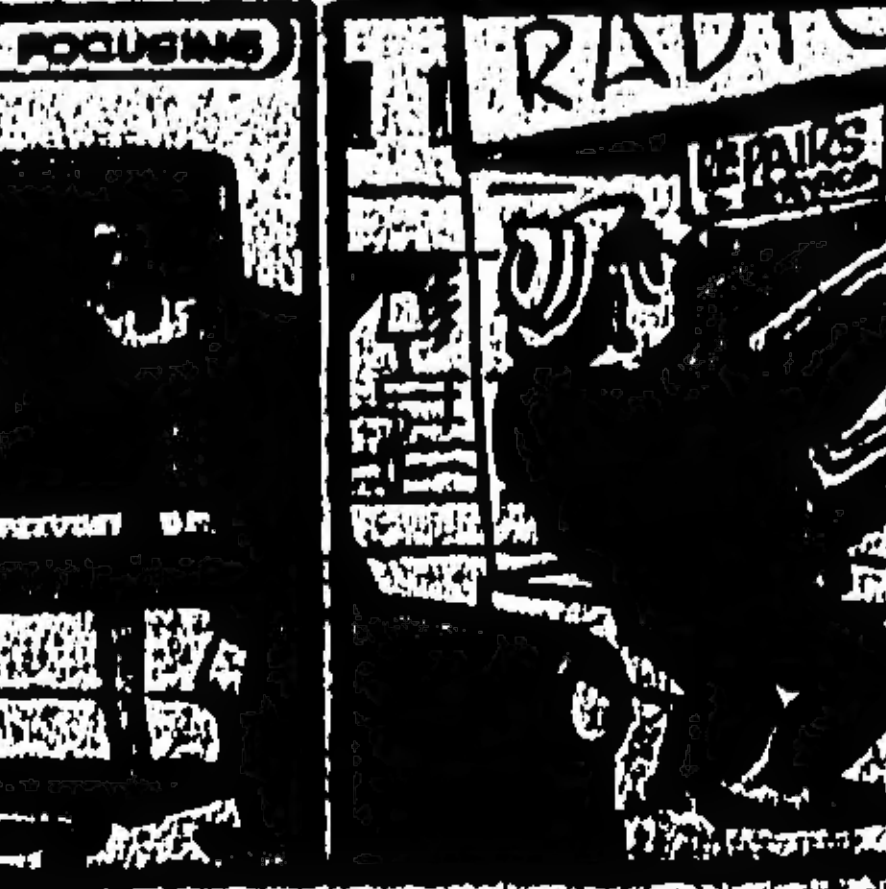
THE GAMBOLS



by Barry Appleby



GOLDEN CHURN



RADIO



Better butter



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MAILHONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)

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Telephone 2411 (5 lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
Fallsbury Road,
Telephone: 4114.

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cents each additional word.
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If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

BIRTHS

NAYBERG—The (Consul of Uruguay)
and Mrs. M. Nayberg have the
pleasure to announce the birth
of their daughter, Rosalinda
Mauricio, daughter to
Roberto Grantham, on Decem-
ber 3, 1956, at St. Paul's Hos-
pital.

FOR SALE

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Diverse
materials, English pottery, Danish
glassware, Dutch wickerware, etc.
various attractive items. Duval,
11, 33 Garden Road.

PREMISES TO LET
ISLAND

MODERN APARTMENT at 842 Mac-
Donnell Road, large yard with
beautiful sea view and pleasant
garden, 1 sitting room, 1 dining
room, 3 large bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms, 2 balconies, servants' room
& W.C., gas installation complete.
Passenger and car parking. For
more particulars ring Mr. P. S.
Chung of Cheong Lee Construction
Co., Tel. 77041. From 1-4 p.m.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M. S. "TAIYUAN"
arr. 30th November, 1956

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Hong Kong & Kowloon
Wharf Godown at 10 a.m. on Tues-
day, 4th December and Wednesday,
5th December, 1956 and consignee's
representatives are requested to be
present during survey.

HUTTENFELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Australian-oriental Line Ltd.,
China Navigation Co., Ltd.

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SUNDAY POST-HERALD
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advertising should be
booked not later than
noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.
Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments as usual.

Oriente Comercial

Importers, Exporters and
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Authorized Distributors of—
South China Morning Post
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While in Macau, stay at the
POUSADA INN,
Praia Grande,
Cable: Pousada.



Headaches
Toothaches
Colds
are quickly overcome by
ASPIRIN

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

NEW AUTOMATIC
FILTERING DEVICE

PHILIPS has brought out a filtering
device with which all impurities in
cooling liquids can be removed continu-
ously and automatically. This device is
designed for use with metal working
machines for which the flow of a clean
cooling medium is a first essential to
obtaining the soundest possible product.

It can also be of valuable
service, however, in numerous
other applications. With grinding machines large
liquid tanks are often used
so as to allow impurities to
settle in them but in actual fact,
these will never settle com-
pletely unless the machine is
not running.
Consequently, whenever the
liquid is circulating some of the
grindings keep moving and
these suspended particles do
damage. Tanks of this type have
to be regularly emptied and
cleaned, an operation that is
usually carried out less often
than is desirable.

Improved
Comber

All women's stockings
are examined by manu-
facturers before they leave
the factory to ensure that
they are free from faults.
B. P. Hall (Textiles) Ltd.,
of Nottingham, England,
showed a new examining
form which features auto-
matic expansion and
turning without the
stocking touching itself,
while the operations of
counting, stacking and
bagging are also carried
out automatically.

Apart from the new machines
shown at a recent exhibition,
two other new British textile
machines have recently been an-
nounced.

One is the new "T. W. Mark
V" Noble comb made by Taylor,
Wordsworth and Company Ltd.
of Leeds, Yorkshire, England.
This new comb, designed and
made as a motor driven machine,
retains the basic principles of
the well-known Noble comb, but
it has many improvements which
simplify maintenance, increase
safety and allow ease of opera-
tion.

One feature is the appreciable
simplification of the drive in the
various parts. The working parts
of the comb are lubricated by a
mechanical pump and the in-
clusion of a sight glass enables
the overlooker to check that oil
is flowing through the dabbler.
The revolving funnel is driven
by its own electric motor and an
electric knock-off motion stops
the machine in the event of a
broken siver. When the comb
has been stopped due to a break-
age, it can be locked for thread-
ing up the siver but the machine
cannot be run until the siver
has been pieced. Control panels
are fitted at both sides of the
comb, giving stop, start and
locking control.

Total enclosure of the auto-
matic feed knife and also the
ball traverse motion are features
of interest. On the new comb
means are provided for quick
and easy changing of the circles.
No overhead lifting tackle is re-
quired.

Non-Run Hose
Attachment

A full-fashioned hose machine
fitted with an attachment for
producing non-run hose, has
been made by Mellor-Bromley
and Company Ltd., of Leicester.
(also a member of the Bentley
Group of Companies).

Electrical control is a prom-
inent feature of a high-speed
full-fashioned underwear and
outerwear machine has been
demonstrated by S. A. Monk
(Sutton-in-Ashfield) Ltd., Not-
tinghamshire, England, while
F. N. F. Machinery Manufac-
turing Company Ltd. have a new
warm knitting machine, capable
of knitting at the phenomenal
speed of 1,200 courses per
minute on a machine 84 inches
(2.1 metres) wide. In addition
to this machine, this firm has a
model which is 108 inches (4.2
metres) wide.

Crimped yarns are a new
development and are being ex-
tensively used where rubber
threads were formerly used and
are also being utilized for all
kinds of novel fancy effects.
In this connection considerable
interest attaches to machines for
producing these yarns which
Hobourn Aero Components Ltd.,
of Rochester, Kent, England,
James Searge and Sons Ltd., of
Macclesfield, Cheshire, England,
and Sydney and E. Screen Ltd.,
also of Macclesfield, make.

Moreover this maintenance
means a loss in production time
and manpower. Because of all
these considerations a filtering
device, such as ours is to be
preferred to a settling tank.

The operation of the filtering
device is as follows: the con-
taminated cooling medium comes
into contact with filter paper
stretched over a conveyor belt
of gauze. This moving belt
leads both shape and support to
the filter paper, is driven by a
small electric motor (1/10
horse-power) and moves fresh
paper into position when
required. Even though the
filter paper checks all the
grindings it is still porous
enough to ensure a continuous
flow of the cooling medium to
the reservoir from where the
clean liquid is again pumped to
the grinding lathe.

As soon as the filter paper is
checked up with impurities the
level of the liquid rises and a
float rises with it too. At a
level which can be adjusted this
switches on the motor which
starts the conveyor belt moving.
After a few seconds this
provides a clean surface of
filter paper whilst the soiled
paper disappears into a chute.
When dealing with expensive
metals the grindings can quite
easily be reclaimed if need be.
This filtering device is manu-
factured in various models with
the capacity varying from 1,800
litres to 18,000 litres per hour.
Rolls of filter paper can be
obtained in differing grades of
porosity.

Britain's Rocket Motors



Britain's most advanced site for testing the largest rocket motors yet visualised in nearing completion at the Ministry of Supply establishment at Westcott in Buckinghamshire. In this picture a liquid fuel rocket motor, which was shown to the public recently for the first time, is seen being tested. During the demonstration a large mirror reflected the jet flame, with its bands of shock waves, so that observers could be kept at a safe distance from the power source.

Calder Hall Emergency Measures

The safety and security of the two nuclear reactors installed at the Calder Hall Atomic Power Station are ensured with the assistance of two large batteries supplied by Chloride Batteries Limited, of Clifton Junction, Swinton, Man-
chester.

Each consists of 120 OFW, 13 Chloride Planté cells with a capacity of 1950 Ah at the 10-hour rate of discharge assembled in lead-lined wood boxes.

The batteries are each connected in parallel with a twin-bulb 400 KW mercury-arc rectifier set at 270 volts. Under normal conditions this provides a floating trickle charge across the 120 cells—2.25 volts per cell.

The pumps, fans, instrumentation and emergency lighting for each reactor are normally sup-

plied by the rectifiers, but should their output fail, the batteries automatically take over the im-
portant load. Absolute reliability of the batteries is essential, for a complete failure of these ser-
vices could cause severe damage to the reactors.

Each battery is capable of supplying 1,200 amperes for half an hour. Following an emergency discharge, the rectifier is capable of quick charging its battery and supplying the reactor's auxiliary services at the same time.

DRAUGHT-PROOF
XPELAIRS

Two major developments in design have come from Woods of Colchester Ltd., since the inception of the window fan some twenty odd years ago.

First the vexing problem of draught was successfully dealt with in 1933 by the in-
troduction of Xpelairs with a built-in air shutter. Now for

the first time the traditional shape has been restyled.

In place of the conventional circular outlet baffles the re-
styled Xpelair has an outlet grille which is much more com-
pact and less conspicuous.

Another change is that the usual circular shape has been changed to a square with curved sides.

A new model with a 6 in. diam. fan has been introduced making a range of three sizes, the others having fans of 7½ in. and 9½ in. as previously.

In cream plastic, the new small size is eminently suitable for extracting cooking smells and

DRYING
MACHINE

A new fabric drying machine is claimed to re-
volutionise this process for a wide range of circular knitted and warp loom fabrics was demonstrated by Samuel Pegg and Sons Ltd., of Leicester, a mem-
ber of the Bentley Group of Companies.

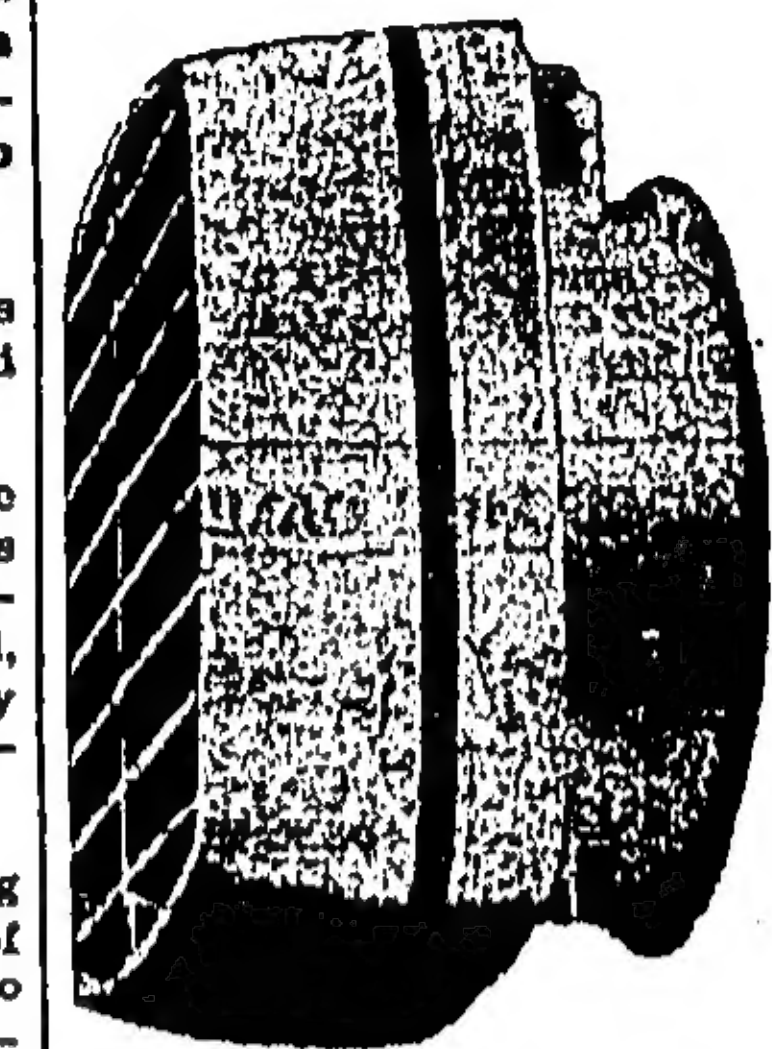
A feature of this machine is that it need never be stopped for loading and unloading.

An important process in the finishing of knitted garments is that of pressing. Isaac Braithwaite and Son Engineers Ltd., Kendal, exhibited an entirely automatic press which is operated "airdraulically."

An electrically operated timing control enables the length of time of steaming and pressing to be adjusted instantly as required.

Another machine of this type of particular interest is a pneumatically operated steam press which is claimed to have a production of 2,800 pressings per day. This machine is made by Grimley and Company (Leicester) Ltd., of Leicester.

A textile cleaner by Thomas Broadbent and Sons Ltd., Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, will remove tar, paints and oil in raw wool, as well as cleaning goods soiled during the manufacturing processes.



steamy heat from domestic lathens.

The two larger models are now produced in black plastic and it is understood that these also may be offered later in cream.

All three sizes incorporate the successful Xpelair built-in air shutter.

Linked with an integral fan switch and operated by two nylon cords, the shutter is opened and closed as the fan is switched on and off.

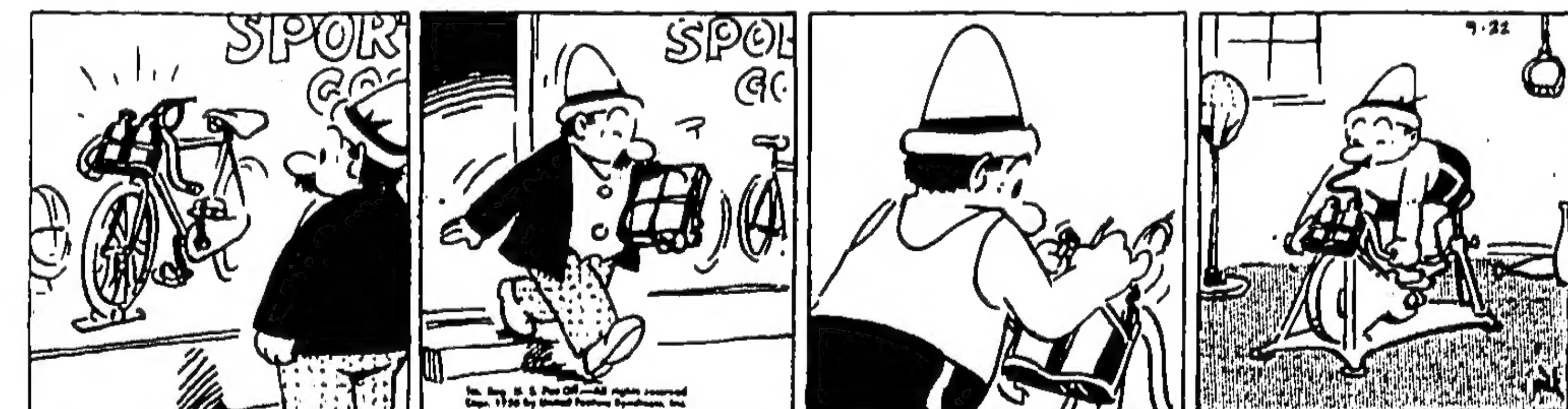
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mlk



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



There's More than Magic in
FRY'S 4 FAVOURITES
They are Delicious

FROZEN FRESH
IN THE COUNTRY!
TRY
Libby's
FROZEN FOODS
TODAY!

ROWNTREES
YORK
CHOCOLATE
A famous name in Chocolate

...this situation
calls for a
San Miguel

Conveyor-Belt
Weaving

The second out-
standing British textile
machine to be intro-
duced recently is that of
a loom for the weaving
of solid woven multi-
ply conveyor belting made
by Wilson and Long-
bottom Ltd., of Barnsley,
Yorkshire, England.

A feature of the loom is a
new positive type let-off
motion which is contained in
a massive frame behind the loom
to accommodate the six warp
beams. As it would be virtually
impossible with a negative let-
off motion to work to the rigid
specifications now demanded by
users of conveyor belts of this
type, the new positive let-off
motion meets a real need. It
allows for a wide range of de-
livery speeds per revolution of
the crankshaft.

Changes in the rate of de-
livery can be made easily by
means of change wheels.

Another important feature of
this loom is the incorporation
of a built-in jacking motion by
means of which the heavy two-
section warp beams (up to 36
inch diameter flanges) can be
raised and lowered as required.

A chain and ruffe let-off from
each warp beam to the posi-
tively driven let-off rollers
maintains a suitable warp ten-
sion between the two motions.

The robust tappet shedding
motion is located in a special
stand and the tappets are auto-
matically lubricated by a sepa-
rate feed pump.

The cloth take-up motion is
of the positive worm and worm
wheel type, the woven cloth
passing from the take-up motion
under the weaver's platform in
front of the loom to a special
rolling motion.

A fast feed stop motion, oper-
ated in conjunction with an
electro-magnetic brake, pro-
vides a most effective and
efficient method of bringing the
loom to a standstill.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

HONGKONG
STOCK
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$500,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Prices
HONGKONG			
Bank	1500	10	1550
Commercial			1500
Shipping			1500
Wholesale			1500
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Wholesale			1500

Oil Shortage And Tight
Money Position
BUSINESSMEN ATTEMPT
TO EVALUATE
LONG RANGE EFFECTS

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Dec. 2.

Leaders of US business and industry struggled last week—as did their counterparts in other countries—to evaluate the long range effects of oil shortages and tight money markets.

America, with some 285 million barrels of oil in storage and a production capacity which could turn out two million barrels more daily than at present, had no immediate oil pinch of its own.

Substantial
Increase In
World Sugar

Rome, Dec. 2.

A substantial increase in world sugar production is accompanied by a steady trend in higher consumption, a report of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said last week.

The report said that world sugar production, excluding that of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, had risen 13 per cent in the past five years and estimated the 1955-56 production at 31.9 million metric tons.

This trend towards higher consumption is likely to continue, the FAO report said, into 1957 and that because of its sugar stocks in major countries will be substantially reduced towards the end of this year as the 1956-57 crops do not give promise of being much greater than those of 1955-56.

The FAO report indicated that the greatest rise in sugar consumption was registered in Asia, the Near East and Africa, where increased their consumption by 48 per cent during the past five years.

Although sugar production increases since the second world war have outpaced increases in the production of all other major food crops, FAO said, the 1955-56 year has not been an outstanding one. This, the report said, was due to weather conditions in most important sugar growing countries, however, probably will increase in the coming years because of the lower level of cotton prices since August.

The rate of mill consumption, however, probably will increase later in the season because of the lower level of cotton prices since August.

Use of cotton per capita in 1955 is estimated at about 20.7 pounds. The average was 20.0 pounds in 1954 and 25.4 pounds in 1953.—United Press.

million bales, far above the 2.2 million bales of 1955-56. Consumption of cotton by domestic mills is expected to total about nine million bales off 220,000,000 bales last year. The Department attributed the smaller domestic consumption to relatively higher prices for cotton from February to July, 1956, and increasing mill stocks of woven goods in relation to unfilled orders from February through August.

The rate of mill consumption, however, probably will increase later in the season because of the lower level of cotton prices since August.

Use of cotton per capita in 1955 is estimated at about 20.7 pounds. The average was 20.0 pounds in 1954 and 25.4 pounds in 1953.—United Press.

But American business men in lines so far removed from oil that they would hardly know a barrel of oil from a tub of lard nevertheless had an immediate and direct worry about the halting of the Suez Canal oil lifeline to Europe.

Gathered in New York last week for the 43rd annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, businessmen and bankers from all over the US told each other of European difficulties and of orders for automobiles, machine tools and other of the great variety of manufactured goods which the US exports across the Atlantic.

Geared To Oil

Europe's economy is so geared to oil that its importers were moving cautiously where they moved at all. Thus the Suez crisis had its impact thousands of miles away in Detroit, in Chicago and, perhaps, even in Racine, Wisconsin.

In the New York money market, described as the tightest in many years, the falling off of European orders had an immediate effect. Bankers' acceptance rates had been raised 1/4 of a percentage point in the third and fourth months of the year, but now they were being used extensively to finance imports and exports.

Determined to prevent an inflationary spiral being generated by easy credit during the record US industrial boom of the past year, the Federal Reserve three times during the year raised the discount rate—the fee it charges on loans to member banks. The discount rate now stands at 3 per cent, the highest since the mid-1930s.

Withheld

When the Mid-east crisis came along the Federal Reserve was reportedly ready to make still a fourth increase in the rate, but withheld it on the theory that the crisis itself would act as a brake on lending. Unprecedented tightness of the New York money market indicated that the agency's theory was sound.

Wall Street and many business men, however, feel that the government has been overly cautious in its approach to inflation and fear tightness of money may pinch off business expansion as it already has drastically reduced home building.

The Commerce and Labour Department last week, however, estimated that a record 44.1 billion will be spent on new business construction this year and another record 40.4 billion in 1957. If these figures turn out to be correct the fears of the easy money factions would appear groundless.

Slow Down

In addition, the authoritative Wall Street Journal this past week expressed the opinion that "forces which will slow down and ultimately reverse the current trend to higher interest rates are growing." The financial newspaper based this estimate on signs of levelling off of spending on new plants and equipment, falling off of machine tool orders and the record growth of savings, estimated during the second and third quarters at 21 billion annually.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local money market at the following rates: U.S. dollar (per \$1) 8.51 Sterling (per £1) 10.50 Australian (per £1) 10.50 Indian (per ₹1) 10.50 Singapore (per S\$1) 10.50

WEEKLY
COTTON
MARKET
REVIEW

By WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT

New York, Dec. 2.

Cotton futures finished the week on a downgrade after seeing nervously in quiet dealings.

At Friday's close the list ruled 17 to 20 points—85 cents to \$1.45 a bale—lower than the preceding week.

Lessening of immediate political tension in the Middle East, plus the discouragingly slow situation in the textile markets, and the smaller rate of entries under the government loan programme, were among the factors cited for selling pressure.

Most of the interest centred in December and the other nearby deliveries. Trading in the new crop months languished in face of uncertainty over the government parity support rate for the new crop and farm legislation expected to be introduced when Congress reconvenes in January.

Evening-up operations in December accounted for part of the nearby "month activity" the spot market vibrated within a range of \$1.40 a bale, finishing the week at 34 1/2 cents a pound. Open contracts remaining at the week end were estimated around 82,000 bales. Spot month trading will end in the noon hour on Dec. 12.—United Press.

Britain In Serious
Economic Position

By C. T. HALLINAN

London, Dec. 2.

Britain is unquestionably in a serious economic jam; the past week showed the alarm.

Heavy selling of British Government stocks represented a flight of capital from sterling, promoted by the heated discussions of another devaluation. The Financial Times index of government securities closed the week at 82.38, the lowest it has ever been. The giant 3 1/2 per cent War Loan—some one billion 911 million sterling outstanding—touched its all-time low.

Not until Monday or Tuesday will the country know what has been happening in November to the country's gold and dollar reserves but a heavy fall—perhaps up to 100 million dollars—has been generally accepted. It looks as though the end of the year would see the reserves below 2 billion dollars, back to the levels of 1952.

Industrials enjoyed on Friday a certain amount of bear-covering which enabled some of the well-knowns to close with a modest gain on the week. Like Rolls Royce's rise of 1/2 shilling, but most of them were down 1 or 2 shillings.

Ford Motors and Unilever lost 1 1/2 shillings—Unilever's 7 1/2 shillings—while Anglo-Siam lost 17 shillings 6 pence to 78 shillings—while the big chain store issues—Marks and Spencer and Great Universal Stores—lost 1 shilling or more.

GERMAN,
CANADIAN
COMPANY

Toronto, Dec. 2.

Further details have been released here of the Canadian company to be formed by Mannesmann AG of Dusseldorf to centralise administration and financing for its American subsidiaries.

It is expected that the \$30,000,000 capitalisation in the new company will include new capital as well as present investment in existing North American installations, and that Canadian and US investors will be able to participate in the new company through a bond or stock issue.

Mannesmann's international operation include power, metal-tubing, and plastic tubing facilities in the US, and steel works, tube mills, and processing plants in Brazil.

At present the corporation has offices in New York which handle the importing of materials. It is understood that these offices will continue to handle the importing duties while the new Toronto office will take charge of pipe production.

SEAMLESS PIPE

Mannesmann already has a \$20,000,000 plant nearing completion at Sault Ste. Marie to make seamless pipe for oil and gas industries. This will be operated by a subsidiary, Mannesmann Tube Company Limited.

Canada's expanding oil industry provided the spur for the Sault Ste. Marie enterprise. The Mannesmann interests saw a potentially big market for their pipe products previously imported from Germany will now be made at Mannesmann Tube. The mill will have a rated capacity of about 225,000 tons a year.—China Mail Special.

The Bank Of France
Statement

Paris, Dec. 2.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Nov. 22, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,204,326.427
Total other currencies	15,512,901.427
Sight balance abroad	7,062,800,000
Advances to States	95,100,000,000
Total bills discounted	1,044,047,291.001
Notes in circulation	2,089,220,800,305
Current accounts and deposits	120,912,700,007

—United Press

FRENCH CAR
OUTPUT

Paris, Dec. 2.

October statistics of French motor vehicle output show that the industry's expansion in that month was not affected by the recent sales difficulties and the oil supply problem.

Overall October output totalled 84,597 vehicles, compared with 70,954 in September and 63,313 in October, 1955.

Car output totalled 66,121 against 55,750 in September and 48,911 in October last year. Commercial vehicle output totalled 18,015, against 15,013 and 15,113, and bus output 201 against 191 and 189.

Sales resistance in November is reported to have hit medium and high powered cars such as Simca's "Vedette", Renault's "Fregate", Peugeot's "403" and the large Citroën models. But both Renault and Citroën report that their smaller models continue in demand with delivery delays of several months.

Second hand car dealers report that business is practically at a standstill. Prices on official market lists are considered to be purely nominal. Buyers are thought to be waiting until December, when the Government's petrol policy will be clear.

The Government decided to allow more favourable credit terms for second hand car sales. Initial cash payments reduced to 30 per cent from 50 per cent, and payments can be spread over 15 months, instead of 12, for cars and 18 months, instead of 15, for commercial vehicles.—China Mail Special.

Superphosphate
Factory For
South Africa

Amsterdam, Dec. 2.

The Albatross superphosphate works of Utrecht, together with their British partner, are planning to establish a South African superphosphates factory, according to the company's report for 1955/56.

The report said the company's subsidiaries in South Africa and Rhodesia had obtained very satisfactory results and that it was possible to raise exports to these territories.

Results in Ireland had also been favourable, but the Canadian subsidiary had suffered a small loss, partly due to increased competition from the U.S.

Albatross' three main products are superphosphates, double superphosphates and mixed fertilisers.

EXTENSION

Albatross is carrying out an extensive programme of renewal and extension, particularly at Farns near Rotterdam, where modernisation of the port facilities is in full swing. The company's investments since the end of the war have now reached nearly 80 million guilders while depreciation is estimated at 23.4 million.

The report also reveals that in order to strengthen its resources, the company will take up a four million guilder loan from institutional investors after approval of the move by shareholders. A change in the articles of association will also be proposed to raise the authorised capital from 25 million guilders to 40 million.—China Mail Special.

Krupp Is In
Search Of
Contracts

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 2.

German industrialist Alfred Krupp arrived today in search of two big construction contracts from the Chilean Government.

Krupp is on a tour of Latin America seeking new business. He plans to remain here 10 days. He arrived from Sao Paulo, Brazil, where a Krupp works for the construction of locomotives, buses and other vehicles is underway.

The Krupp firm has submitted bids on construction of a shipyard for

